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Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta — Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXXII NO. 294 — BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1944 — Price: 2 Annas

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# Docks Abandoned To Save City

## Bombay Explosions Inquiry Commission's Findings

## 'INCORRECT DEDUCTIONS' AND INADEQUATE ACTION

### Central Govt. Acts On Recommendation For Supreme Emergency Authority In Major Ports

**The second report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Bombay Explosions which is published contains a lucid appreciation of the grave problems which faced the authorities on the spot, tribute to the heroic efforts of the fire-fighters, troops and other personnel, and criticism of inadequacy of organised action in Prince's and Victoria Docks on the night of disaster.**

**In the opinion of the Commission, the root of the trouble lay in the absence of a Supreme Authority who could issue operational orders, which it was too late to set up, after the emergency had occurred."**

**Regarding the criticism of the Commission that the operational authorities acted on incorrect deductions, the Central Government says that the criticism contained therein must not be allowed to detract from our high appreciation of the magnificent individual and collective efforts of citizens and services. The Government of India accepts the Commission's view of the need for a 'Supreme Authority' in emergency in all major ports and has already taken action in the matter.**

The following is the Central Govt. resolution on the second report of the Commission of Inquiry into Bombay Explosions:

In Resolution No. 8-P(29)/44 dated the 2nd May, 1944, the Governor-General-in-Council appointed a Commission of Inquiry with the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court as President, to inquire into and report on the causes of the fire and explosions in the Bombay Docks on the 14th April, 1944 and into the adequacy of the action taken before, during and after the disaster. The first report of the Commission covering events and action taken up to the first explosion was published on the 12th of September, 1944, together with a Government Resolution on it. Their second report which deals with action taken after the explosions is now published.

The fire tasks as they in fact, existed as a result of the explosions are set out in Chapter VI of the report. The Government of India agree that the two paramount tasks demanding priority were the prevention of the fire spreading into Alexandra Dock and westwards across Mahomed Ali Road, into the city. These were in fact the two tasks on which the local authorities concentrated all their resources and which they successfully accomplished. Any failure to accomplish these tasks would probably have, on the one hand, put the whole port out of commission and on the other, paralysed Bombay as an industrial centre and an operational base for many months. That the prime necessities of the situation were grasped and dealt with by the authorities on the spot is a matter for profound gratification.

**PRINCE'S AND VICTORIA DOCKS**

In dealing with Prince's and Victoria Docks, the Commission have stated that "nearly every part of Prince's and Victoria Docks was accessible after 9-30 p.m. (21.30 hours) on the 14th April," and that "there was no reason why fire fighting and salvage on an organised basis should not have taken place in these Docks". In paragraph 109, they have expressed the opinion that the degree of damage done to ships could have been considerably modified and a great deal of valuable material saved from many of the sheds, "if energetic action had been taken to do organised fire fighting in the Prince's and Victoria Docks after 7 p.m. (19.00 hours) on the 14th April." If all the A.R.P. pumps had been mobilised on the 14th evening, if more attention could have been paid to these docks, and if the necessary personnel and direction could have been provided, the degree of damage actually caused would undoubtedly have been mitigated; but in considering this aspect of the matter the following facts must be borne in mind. The conference called by His Excellency the Governor at 8 p.m. (20 hours) on the 14th clearly came to the decision to concentrate upon the prevention of the fire spreading across Mahomed Ali Road. The Commission have themselves taken the view that the danger of the fire spreading further westward into the city was not over before about 10-30 a.m. on the 15th. In view of the paramount importance of saving the city, the concentration of the regular fire services on that object up to that time was, therefore, clearly justified. That the conference did not further decide upon action in Prince's and Victoria Docks area appears to have been governed by the urgency of the main problem and the absence of information regarding the situation in these docks, where, as the Commission have pointed out in para 93 of their report, the visibility for some time after the explosions was almost nil.

Though some Naval parties and some individual officers and volunteers went into these docks and did excellent and commendable work in fire fighting and saving lives, it does not appear that any of them were able to contact the fire brigade services, and the Commission attribute the major share of the responsibility for the abandonment of Prince's and Victoria Docks to this lack of liaison between the heads of the fire brigade services and the fighting services. As regards the former it must be remembered that the ranks of the senior officers of the fire brigade services had been seriously depleted and the difficulty of appreciating the position in the night, with the main street and many side streets blocked, and with visibility rendered poor by dense clouds of smoke, was very great. Decisions had to be taken quickly and on insufficient data and it was not possible, in the circumstances, to get a clear idea of all that was practicable in the way of fire fighting.

**TRAILER PUMPS NOT CALLED OUT**

Admittedly trailer pumps in private possession which might have been of great assistance in fighting fires in Victoria and Prince's Docks were not all called out. At the time of the explosions, neither the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade nor the Municipal Commissioner had power to requisition the equipment and personnel of any private or public body, but a call for aid would undoubtedly have met with a willing response, although their effective use might have been hampered by the casualties in the supervisory ranks of the Fire Brigade. The fact was that all the remaining fire fighting resources of the Fire Brigade were concentrated on the two major tasks and in the stress of the circumstances existing during the night of the 14th the possibility of obtaining these private pumps was not envisaged and the desirability of such a course was consequently not considered. It did not occur to the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade or to the meeting presided over by H.E. the Governor, to mobilise the A.R.P. pumps or to ask the Fire Brigade or A.R.P. authorities to do so. In all the circumstances set out above and in the absence of a supreme co-ordinating authority, this omission can be extenuated when set against the difficulties with which the fire fighting authorities were contending in dealing with two major tasks.

The Commission in paragraph 114 of their report have stated that the root of the trouble lay in the absence of a "Supreme Authority who could issue operational orders which it was too late to set up after the emergency had occurred", and have expressed the view that if there had been set up in advance of the emergency a recognised centre of control with a commander vested with supreme powers and known in advance to all the fighting and civil services, the manpower and resources available could have been more effectively employed. The Government of India accept the view that there is need, in an emergency of the character referred to, of one authority with power to co-ordinate and control the activities of the different services, civil and military, in all major ports, so as to ensure that the available resources are used to the best advantage, and they have already taken action in that regard.

**TRIBUTE TO WORKERS**

The Governor-General-in-Council wishes fully to endorse the view expressed by the Commission in the concluding paragraph of their report that the criticism contained therein "must not be allowed to detract from our high appreciation of the magnificent individual and collective effort of many thousands of the citizens of Bombay and men and women of all Services and in every walk of life and in every class of the community in the face of a great and common danger", and to acknowledge with gratitude the services of all those who worked so unitedly and with such a fine sense of civic responsibility in a successful endeavour to save the port and the city.

In conclusion the Governor-General-in-Council desires to express his thanks to the President and Members of the Commission for their lucid report and for their valuable suggestions.

## NO ORGANISED FIRE FIGHTING

### Commission's Findings

**The Government of India have issued the following summary of the second report of the Bombay Dock Explosion Commission of Enquiry dealing with the adequacy or otherwise of the action taken after the disaster, that is, upto about 10-30 a.m. on April 15, the day after the explosion. Five principal dangers were present and the task involved was to avert these dangers. The two dangers demanding priority were:**

**(1) The danger of the fire spreading into Alexandra Dock in which there were three ships with explosives and ammunition on board, one ship filled with petrol moored alongside the sea wall at No. 18 berth, and five sheds, namely Nos. 6, 5, 3, 2 and 15, filled with category 'C' explosives.**

**(2) The danger of the fire spreading westwards across Mahomedali Road and involving the city of Bombay.**

**The Commission's findings are: "During the whole period covered by this report, no organised fire-fighting was undertaken in Prince's and Victoria Docks. Except for some commendable "free-lance" fire fighting, fires continued to spread unchecked on board the ships and in the sheds, thereby destroying much property valuable in itself and, in many cases of great importance to the war effort Nearly every part of Prince's and Victoria Docks was accessible after 9-30 p.m. on April 14 and the Commission sees no reason why fire-fighting and salvage on an organised basis should not have taken place in these docks. Why, then, with manpower available, was so little done? The salient reason according to the commission, was that incorrect deductions were drawn from early appreciations of the situation."**

## DRAMATIC STORY OF EXPLOSION

A dramatic story of the events that followed the first explosion in the Bombay docks on April 14 last, highlighted by the heroic effort of fire-fighters, troops and other personnel to save a desperate situation, is unfolded in the second report of the Commission of Inquiry.

The present report deals with the adequacy of the action taken after the disaster, that is, up to about 10-30 a.m. on April 15, when the two principal objectives were considered to have been attained. These were (1) the prevention of the spread of the fires to Alexandra Dock involving the explosives and ammunition in that dock, and (2) the prevention of the spread of the fires across Mahomedali Road involving the whole city of Bombay. Other important objectives there were, but all of them revolved round these two.

The second explosion (the first one has been dealt with in the first report), the product of No. 4 hold of S. S. Fort Stikine, cast upwards to a height of not less than 3,000 feet many tons of explosives and incendiary material. Burning explosives and incendiary material, fell over a wide area, which extended beyond a radius of 900 yards from the place of explosion. In a westerly direction 900 yards was substantially exceeded; the explosion carried fires beyond the G.I.P. Railway into the residential area.

One of the most damaging effects of the second explosion was the fracture of the 24" water main in Frere Road by a piece of metal at least 22 feet long, and the complete blocking of Frere Road by fires, debris and dislodged tramway wires.

Fires in houses and godowns did not in many cases manifest themselves at once, since pieces of red hot metal or burning incendiaries, which pierced buildings, took some time before they set the houses on fire so as to be externally visible; as a result fresh fires appeared to break out suddenly at various times after the second explosion, contributing much towards causing a spate of alarms and scares of sabotage.

After pointing out that the statement of Lieut.-Col. P. S. Whitehead (who was officiating as Area Com-

(Continued on page 2)

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THACKERS

# Unable To Check Allied Advance

### German Counter-Attacks Fail; Alsace Supply Centre Captured

From Reuter's Special Correspondent.)

S.H.A.E.F. PARIS, Monday.

United States Seventh Army to-day captured the German's important northern Alsace supply and communications centre of Hagenau, thirteen miles north of Strasbourg after two weeks of bitter battle. They also battled their way into Eichshoffen just south of Niederbronn where street fighting is now going on although most of the town's factory area has been cleared. The town of Greisbach midway between Hagenau and Niederbronn has been occupied but there is heavy house to house fighting in the nearby village of Merzwiller one mile to south-west, where dug-in tanks are backing the Gefman defence.

Driving south from Strasbourg, French forces in Bonhomme pass region have made further gains although floods north of Colmar are impeding their progress. Further North American troops have been forced to adjust their positions along the Lill river owing to flooding along the Strasbourg Colmar road from recent snow and rain.

### Luftwaffe Mauled

LONDON: Here are the latest reports from Reuter correspondents on the western fronts, Monday.

WITH THE NINTH UNITED STATES ARMY. Pilots of the 29th Tactical Air Command, operating with the Ninth Army yesterday afternoon for the first time, encountered a large Luftwaffe formation and gave it a heavy mauling. Twelve Thunderbolts jumped on 25 Fockewulf 190's and in a dogfight over Duren, Julich, and Cologne lasting half an hour they destroyed four, probably destroyed two and damaged four more without loss to themselves.

UNITED STATES THIRD ARMY HEADQUARTERS: German tanks and infantry were thrown into three more counter-attacks in the space of three hours against General Patton's hotly contested bridgehead across the Saar river at Dillingen to-day. All were thrown back by the United States 90th division and their position restored by 5-30. Late last night 85 German troops were killed to a man as they screamed down shouting "Heil Hitler" in another fanatical attack against the same bridgehead.

UNITED STATES FIRST ARMY HEADQUARTERS: German forces were withdrawing before a suddenly intensified American attack to-day as General Hodge's troops seeking to drive the enemy to the far side of the Roer river, occupied the villages of Obergeich, Echtz and D'horn communities near Duren which were given up during the night. The front in general has been pushed forward about two thousand yards. Bitter house to house fighting is still going on in pier situated on the north-west in spite of a network of roads emanating from Duren. The deepest advance during the night, and this morning's fighting was made by infantrymen who moved across open fields and through numerous minefields to reach the outskirts of Merken, three miles north of Duren.—Reuter.

# GREEK ISSUE BEFORE LABOUR EXECUTIVE

### More British Forces On Way To Athens

LONDON, Dec. 11: The Labour Party Executive to-night was faced with a strong resolution voicing grave disquiet at British Government's' action in Greece and calling for immediate cessation of hostilities there and for non-intervention in the internal affairs of liberated countries.

The resolution was presented by Mr. Philip Noel Baker, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Transport, an international expert of the Labour Party and a student of Greek affairs.

**BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS**

ATHENS, Dec. 11.

From Reuter's Special Correspondent: British troops at dawn to-day began a large-scale sweep of the eastern suburbs of Athens. It is possible that the heavy rain throughout the night may have helped to drive the "Elas" troops to shelter. The lull had lasted sixteen hours. British reinforcements are on their way to Athens.

**"ELAS'" STRENGTH**

Elas now has 25,000 men in and around Athens.

It is learned here that "Elas" forces are also moving towards the territory of Gen. Napoleon Zervas, leader of the Right Wing "Edes" in the Epirus District of Western Greece.

ATHENS: During the last 48 hours more "Elas" troops infiltrated into Athens and the Athens area. "Elas" forces actually inside the city are believed to number between 10,000 and 15,000. Another 10,000 to 15,000 are estimated to be on the high ground around the Capital.—Reuter.

# India Cannot Remain A Prisonhouse!

## LASKI SAYS ALLIES ARE NOT FIGHTING TO 'RESTORE TRADITIONAL BRITAIN'; NO ALLIANCE WITH CONSERVATIVES

**That the British socialists could not be happy "while India remained a vast prison-house of which the key were kept in Downing Street" was the view expressed by Professor Harold Laski in his presidential address at the Conference of the British Labour Party.**

LONDON, Dec. 11: One of the most important conferences in the history of the British Labour Party opened in Westminster to-day.

Vice-Chairman Prof. Harold Laski in his opening speech put before the 1,000 assembled delegates two major points in Labour policy as seen by the Executive: Firstly, it is the duty of the Labour Party to support Mr. Churchill "until victory in Europe is both overwhelming and complete". Secondly, Labour must then seek a mandate in the General Election "to enter in the fullest way we can upon the great task of building a Socialist Commonwealth." War criminals must be punished and there must be safeguards against a repetition of war, but socialists were hostile to a peace of revenge, he said.

**Nor could the British Socialist be happy "while India remained a vast prison-house of which the keys were kept in Downing Street".**

**NOT FOR 'TRADITIONAL' BRITAIN**

Prof. Laski was addressing the annual conference on behalf of the Chairman Miss Ellen Wilkinson, who is ill. He said: "We are not beating Germany and we are not going on to the defeat of Japan, either to restore 'traditional' Britain or open a way for that monopoly capitalism, which requires not democracy but Fascism as its inherent institutional principle We need to recognise that if we can plan for victory in war, we can plan for a life of reason and plenty in peace. With peace we shall return to the task of making the life of our people in the full sense democratic. That cannot be done in alliance with forces of Conservatism"

After professor Laski had spoken, it was announced that the Labour Party Executive would meet to-night to draft an emergency resolution on Greece, which it is expected will be moved on Wednesday.

GENERAL ELECTIONS.

The Conference by a large majority approved a statement by the National Executive on Labour and General Election.

Moving the statement Mr. Arthur Greenwood, leader of Opposition in Parliament, said the statement announced boldly that Labour were in war to the end. It would be a grave mistake if at this stage their members were forcibly withdrawn from the present Government as the result of the Conference. That did not mean they would not continue to make election preparations.

Dr. Haden Guest, Member of Parliament, moved a 'reference back' amendment—intended, he said, to make clear that Labour had given a definite, and not only provisional, notice to leave the coalition. Accusing Mr. Churchill of having 'buttered up France' and abusing the men of the resistance movement Mr. Guest said "I believe this attitude unfits the Prime Minister to lead the Government in which Labour forms such an important part."

Mr. Aneurin Bevan, supporting him, said: "Can this party expose itself to the humiliation of having its leaders participating in policies dishonourable to the party and to the welfare of this country."—

RESOLUTION ON INDIA.

From Reuter's political correspondent: Draft resolutions on India self-Government occupy two pages of the agenda of the British Labour Party Conference being held in London this week. The resolutions come from 14 branches and divisions of Labour Party from all parts of the country and are likely to be incorporated in an omnibus resolution. The release of Congress prisoners and the elimination of the danger of famine have been also included in the scope of draft resolutions, which are likely be subject of important debate

The Labour Party Conference adjourned until to-morrow after discussing only one subject—housing.

# MAURA TO REPLACE FRANCO?

### "Not A Drop More Of Spanish Blood Must Be Shed", He Says

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Dec. 11.

It seems definite that Franco is on his way out. Extreme Right-wing Spanish Republican leader Miguel Maura is leaving tonight for a small chateau near Pau in France where he is meeting three members of Franco's Falangists Party coming from Madrid. Republicans have learned that Franco offered his resignation in the Falangist Council after the Generals told him that another civil war was brewing. The Council accepted the resignation but decided to turn-over Governmental power to Maura who has already picked his Ministers and decided that twelve Governors-General shall control 49 provinces, while four Catalan and three Basque provinces will be governed by their own leaders. This means gradual restoration of their autonomy.

Interviewed, Maura said, "My programme is very simple—not a drop more of Spanish blood must be shed. I am going to Spain to make peace to allay all tension, free political prisoners and to open the frontiers to all Spaniards."

"Reynold's News" says that several prominent Spanish industrialists, including Juan Mach, a Backer of Franco who is coming to London shortly, are preparing the way for a new Spanish Government. The "London-Spanish colony does not expect Franco to last much longer. These Spanish circles believe that a reformed Government will get immediate diplomatic recognition from Soviet Union and France.

Vernon Bartlett who has returned from a tour of investigation in Spain, writing in "News Chronicle", says that corruption and inefficiency have never been worse than today while penalties for voicing legitimate grievances have never been greater. Bartlett adds: "It would be rash to go far beyond the forecast that a change of regime in Spain is only likely to take place in the near future if it can be brought about without danger of a second civil war."

# "U. S. DOOMED TO LOSE ALL BASES IN CHINA"

### "Military Situation On Asiatic Mainland Desperate" Warn Two Senators

WASHINGTON, December 10

**Senators A. B. Chandler, Democrat, and Owen Brewster, Republican, today jointly warned that barring a miracle, the United States is doomed to lose all bases in China.**

The pair, who toured the world including China last year, said the military situation on the Asiatic mainland was desperate and they know of nothing that can halt the Japanese from taking Kuinming where General Chennault's American forces are based and moving on to Chungking.

Senator Chandler asserted that the United States effort in China was a "costly failure and a great tragedy" and predicted that when the United States forces invade the China coast, they will have to fight battles much longer and costlier than anticipated.—Reuter.

## JAP RETREAT IN CHINA

**CHUNGKING, Dec. 11.**

**From Reuter's Special Correspondent: The Japanese column retreating down the railway has been thrown out of Kweichew Province.**

**The Chinese High Command announces the capture of Liuchai, which is in Kwangsi just across the Kwangsi-Kwangsi border. A second Japanese column retreating along the highway was last reported at Liming Pass.**

# BATTLE FOR BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, Dec. 11: From Reuter's special correspondent: The roar of the battle to-day echoed over Budapest from Buda Rock in the west of the eastern outskirts as the Red Army intensified its three-way squeeze on the city. North-west of Budapest, Marshal Malinovsky is gaining ground in his first exploratory thursts towards the Bratislava gap—the gateway to Vienna.

German S S. units to-day entered the battle for Budapest as the Germans threw in all they have in a desperate attempt to hold the Red Army at the gates of the city. German tanks and mobile guns are emerging from city to do battle with Soviet artillery.

### Viceroy To Address Associated Chambers On Thursday

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11: It is understood that H. E. the Viceroy will address the annual session of the Associated Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta on December 14.—U. P.

LT.-COL S. N. HAYES DEAD.

LAHORE, Dec. 11: Lt.-Col. S. N. Hayes, I.M.S., Principal, King Edward Medical College, died of heart failure last night.—U. P.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL

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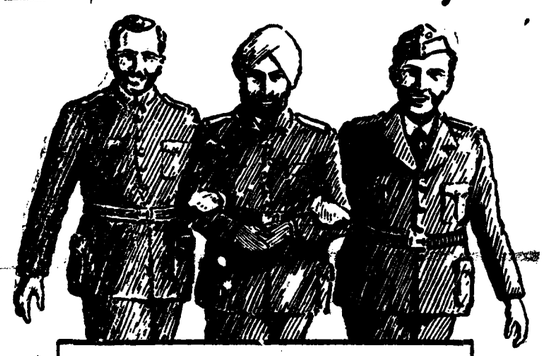

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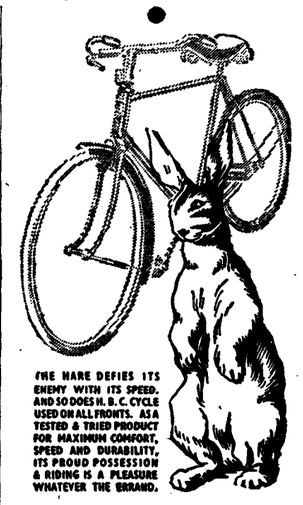

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# Second Report Of City Docks Explosion Inquiry

(Continued from page 1)

mander) was typical of the evidence of many officers of all services who were in Bombay at 4-6 p.m. on April 14 and who had no previous knowledge of any fire, the Commission say:—

The immediate reaction of the U. S. Armed Forces was to render assistance, and this was typical of their action throughout the disaster, and can be summarised in the words of Major R. B. Farrow:

"We decided that since it was a British port we should not do anything on our own initiative, but we should place ourselves in British charge. So our men and trucks were put under their command... At first we proceeded ourselves as individuals down to the area to help, that is between the first and second explosions, as immediately after the explosion there was no organisation."

A feature that stands out is the "amazing co-operation" of all ranks of all services in the operations.

### FIRE TASKS

Setting out the fire tasks as they in fact existed, the Commission declares that these tasks were not necessarily the same as those which were considered to exist by those senior officers of the various services who, after the explosions, were endeavouring from Police Headquarters to gain control over the efforts already being made in the fire area. Five principal dangers were present, and the task involved was to avert these dangers:

(1) The danger of the fire spreading into Alexandra Dock in which there were three ships with explosives and ammunition on board, one ship filled with petrol moored alongside the sea wall at No. 18 berth, and five sheds, namely, Nos. 6, 5, 3. 2 and 15, filled with category 'C' explosives.

(2) The danger of the fire spreading westwards across Mahomedali Road and involving the city of Bombay.

(3) The danger of the fire spreading from Prince's Dock or from the godown area or from Wadi Bunder Goods Depot and involving the oil area.

(4) The danger of the fire spreading to ships and sheds in Prince's Dock and Victoria Dock, involving loss of valuable ships and stores not either destroyed or set on fire by the explosions.

(5) The danger of the fire spreading in the godown area involving the destruction of large quantities of foodstuffs and stores contained in this area.

Tasks Nos. 1 and 2 were those demanding priority, but, says the Commission, it should not be understood that any of the tasks ought to have been regarded as isolated from each other. The whole task was a composite one in which the degrees of danger and priority varied from time to time. It demanded constant reconsideration of values and risks to meet a situation which was constantly changing as the spread of the fire in certain areas, and the check of it in others altered the relative urgency of the task and the risk in each particular area.

### "FREE-LANCE" FIRE-FIGHTING

During the whole period covered by this report, no organised fire-fighting was undertaken in Prince's and Victoria Docks. Except for some commendable "free-lance" fire-fighting, fires continued to spread unchecked on board the ships and in the sheds, thereby destroying much property valuable in itself and, in many cases of great importance to the war effort. Nearly every part of Prince's and Victoria Docks was accessible after 9-30 p.m. on April 14 and the Commission sees no reason why fire-fighting and salvage on an organised basis should not have taken place in these docks. Why, then, with manpower available, was so little done? The salient reason, according to the commission, was that incorrect deductions were drawn from early appreciations of the situation. The Commission accepts as entirely accurate the appreciations of naval and military officers who either entered or attempted to enter Victoria Dock between the first and second explosions and soon after the latter. At that time in the language of Colonel Day, Deputy Director of Ordnance Services:

"Victoria Dock was beyond any practicable human aid, as it was impossible to get in immediate touch with anyone in Victoria Dock and work in Victoria Dock was highly dangerous."

This and similar appreciations made by responsible officers and the great apprehension of many in authority that the fires might spread to Alexandra Dock led to dispositions of strength and resources at the time, and the early assembling of men in the vicinity of Carnac Roundabout, which provided no aid for Prince's or Victoria Docks.

### POSSIBLE COURSES OF ACTION.

Discussing the possible courses of action that might have been taken to meet the situation, the Commission observes that except in hostile attack no one had designed any measures to deal with such an occasion as might arise from a serious explosion in the docks. "The legal powers of the Fortress Commander and the Commissioner of Police given under the Defence of India Rules were hedged about by restrictions which prevented them from becoming operative, and the wide powers of the A.R.P. Controller were only legally exercisable in the case of 'hostile attack'." That being the position, there were three possible courses of action: either (1) for martial law to be promulgated; or (2) by legislative enactment or notification under the Emergency Powers for the law as it existed to be changed; or (3) for the Civil Power to continue to function and call in the assistance of the fighting services.

The promulgation of martial law always brings in its train great civil apprehension and the Commission does not suggest that this was an occasion on which martial law ought to have been promulgated.

As for changing the law in order to set up either a Civil Controller or a Supreme Commander, as this had not been done in advance, it could not in fact have been done after the emergency had arisen and before the services and units had arrived in the fire area and independently undertaken individual tasks.

There remains the continuance of the Civil Power, defective in the sense that it was disjointed. It comprised such authorities as the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust and the Civil Police; and already the Bombay Government could give orders to the police, it had no command over either of the other two authorities, unless in the case of the Municipality it exercised its powers under Section 518 of the Municipal Act or unless in the case of either of them the requisite power had been provided by the exercise of the legislative function. "In law the occasion was a municipal occasion, and by analogy with English law was so regarded by senior and experienced naval officers."

### PUMPS NOT CALLED OUT

The Commission goes on to say that evidence brings out the point that until he was superseded either by direct orders from the Municipal Commissioner or by the intervention of the Government of Bombay, the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade was operationally in command of all the fire-fighting. The evidence of the Chief Officer is that he never considered the calling out of the trailer pumps in private hands such as mills and factories, nor did anyone else, which, considering the number of civilian officials who must have known of these pumps, seems somewhat remarkable, observes the Commission. The Commission asserts that there was in law nothing to prevent an Emergency Order being made by Government, under the Defence of India Rules to call out the pumps compulsorily, although, on the evidence before it, the Commission has little hesitation in stating that if the call for volunteers had been made over the telephonic broadcast, a substantial number of pumps with their crews would have been sent out voluntarily.

In conclusion the Commission says that all were taken by surprise and no one had made any preparation or had thought in advance of how to deal with such a difficult task on such a large scale. The action taken was an improvised remedy to meet an unprecedented and unexpected emergency. But its criticism should not be allowed, declares the Commission, to detract from its high appreciation of the magnificent individual and collective effort of many thousands of the citizens of Bombay and men and women of all services and in every walk of life in the face of a great and common danger.

### "Some Notable Improvements"

BOMBAY Dec. 11.

Some of the more notable improvements which have been made at Bombay Docks as a result of the reconstruction work which became necessary after the explosions and fire last April can now be disclosed.

Reconstruction led to the redesigning of much of the area adjacent to Victoria Dock. There is now a new network of six miles of railtrack, 20 acres of paved area and over a million square feet of shedding, both new and reconstructed, the former being built from locally available materials.

There will be three swing bridges—one to be completely rebuilt—new sea water fire mains all round both the docks, oil pipe lines, for new subterranean fire pumping units, a restored hydraulic pumping station and 87 cranes, several of which have been partly rebuilt from metal on the site.

The whole of the vast organisation necessary has been maintained by five big workshops, making small tools required to keep the mechanical plant going, and two very large stores organisations which handled immense quantities of material.—A. P.

CANCER CAN BE CURED

Medical science is slowly, but surely, winning the great battle against Cancer. The usual sites of this dread disease are the stomach and breast; any organ, however, and even the bones and skin, may be attacked.

There is no pain and little warning in the early stages. Be on the safe side and have yourself examined periodically; don't neglect even the smallest symptoms of ill-health, especially if you are over 40.

Some of the commonest symptoms are an unusual lump or thickening, especially in the breast; any noticeable change in the size or colour of a wart; a sore that will not heal; and persistent indigestion.

If you suffer from any of these consult a qualified doctor immediately—the chances of cure depend entirely upon how *early* Cancer is recognised and treated.

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5th BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION CONFERENCE

13th, 14th and 15th December at 5 P.M.

at SUNDERBAI HALL

Wed. 13th and Thurs. 14th:
Inaugural Address
Presidential Address
General Secretary's Report
Resolutions

Sjt. ARUN BOSE, Jt. Secy. of All-India Students' Federation, will speak on

'THE TRUTH ABOUT GREECE'

Friday 15th: Challenge Debate on

'Congress-League Unity is possible and necessary for winning freedom.'

CULTURAL PROGRAMME by 'Voice of Bengal' troupe—Folk dances, patriotic ballets and songs, sketch on Gandhi-Jinnah meeting, etc

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# Congress To Build Army Of Social Workers

## MEMBERSHIP MAY EXCEED LAKH

### Will Carry Out Uplift Work In 700,000 Villages Of India After Four Years Of Training

NAGPUR, December 11.

**Probably the biggest body of social workers in the world is now in the course of formation under the auspices of the Indian National Congress. Its membership may exceed a lakh. They will organise and conduct social and economic uplift work in the 700,000 villages of India.**

For organising these workers a body known as the Samiti is under formation with two or three members of each of the following five organisations which are already in existence: the Talimi Sangha, Charkha Sangha, the Village Industries Association and the Goseva Sangha and the Harijan Sewa Sangh. Other organisations of a similar nature may also send in their representatives.

The Samiti will only be an advisory body for these sanghas. It will try to improve the existing sanghas or other such bodies with suggestions made through their representatives on the Samiti. But the main work of the Samiti will be to enlist the support of various sanghas or other bodies for certain institutions to be set up in the provinces to train 100,000 village workers and control their work later on in the villages.

The minimum educational qualification for enlistment as a village worker has been fixed as the matriculation standard.

After enlistment, candidates will be given further education according to a curriculum which includes agriculture, weaving, animal husbandry, sanitation, health, village industries, etc.

They will get this training not only in the institutions to be set up in the provinces but also in the villages where the training will be practical. Only those candidates will be accepted, who have made service as the motto of their life.

FOUR YEARS' TRAINING

The training will be for a period of four years, and selected candidates will receive scholarships for the duration.

It is hoped to make the youngmen who receive the training more efficient than university graduates. Workers, after training, will be posted in villages to educate the villagers and help to start village industries and organise other activities calculated to make the villages prosperous.

The workers will be paid, from the time they are posted in villages, a remuneration not exceeding Rs. 100 per mensem. This amount will, however, be gradually reduced as the candidates starts earning in the village. Eventually, a worker is expected to become not only self-supporting but also increase considerably his income.

**The worker will be guided in all ways by the Samiti. It is emphasised in Sewagram that the workers will be selected from all communities, and the co-operation of all political parties will be accepted in setting up this body of purely social workers, who will have nothing directly to do with politics.**

**The first worker under the scheme**

(Continued in Column 5)

65/5



REBUILDING IN PLANNED INDIA

Living-space for India's four hundred millions will be one of our first post-war problems. An economy which accepts standards of bare shelter and the habit of working in cramped quarters will merely perpetuate inefficiency.

Steel is the essential for all kinds of building-material, from the corrugated sheets used for roofing in villages to the structural sections and reinforcement needed for factories, offices, hospitals, schools and residential blocks in the cities.

In the long run the most economical construction of storeyed buildings must be based on steelwork in some form. At the other end of the scale the most primitive of village dwellings will need at least steel nails, if not hinges, hasps and screws of steel.

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## CITY AND SUBURBS

### To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 12, 2001.
Muslim: Zilhej 25, 1363.
Parsi: Tir 10, 1314.
Sunrise: 8-2 a.m. Sunset: 7-3 p.m.
Hightide: 10-20, 23-35.
Lowtide: 04-24, 16-44.

Standing Committee, 1-30 p.m. (B. T.).

WEDNESDAY, (Dec. 13).
Corporation Meeting, 2-30 p.m. (B. T.).

### To-day's Engagements

GATHA SOCIETY: A Public Meeting of the Society will be held in the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 136, Apollo Street, Fort, to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. Sohrabji N. Kanga, will give an Exposition of the Ateah Nyaesh.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION: A clinical meeting will be held at the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Tuesday) at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), when there will be a lecture on: "Penicillin, its use and abuse."

NORTH BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION: Meeting of the executive committee of North Bombay Students' Union will be held at the Union's Office (Patilwadi North Gokhale Road, Dadar), to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m.

"SATYARTH PRAKASH DAY": Under the auspices of the Arya Samaj, Bombay, a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 7-30 p.m., in Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge to celebrate the Satyarth Prakash Day. Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, Mayor of Bombay will preside. Sjt. K. M. Munshi, Shree Goswami Dixitji Maharaj, Mr. G. V. Deshmukh, M. L. A., and other prominent citizens will address the meeting.

Y. M. C. A. CENTENARY MEETING.

The Bombay Y. M. C. A. will celebrate the centenary of the founding of the Y. M. C. A. by Sir George Williams at a meeting to be held in the Central Branch, Wodehouse Road, on the evening of Wednesday, December 13. His Excellency the Governor, who is Patron of the Bombay Association, will preside, and the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Bombay will be the principal speaker.

### B. S. U. Conference

The first session of the 5th Bombay Students' Union Conference will be held at Sunderbai Hall, on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 5 p.m., when there will be Presidential Address, General Secretary's Report and resolution on the political situation.

On the 14th inst., the other resolution will be taken up and Sjt. Arun Bose, Joint Secretary of the All-India Students' Federation, will speak on 'The Truth About Greece'. On the 15th inst. there will be a debating competition on 'Congress-League Unity is possible as well as necessary for winning Freedom', and a cultural show including folk dances, patriotic ballets and songs, a sketch on Gandhi-Jinnah meeting, etc.

### Haskell's Appeal Admitted

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Divatia and Mr. Justice Lokur.)

Moses Edward Haskell .....Appellant.
vs.
King-Emperor .....Opponent.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal on Monday and confirmed the order for bail in this case in which the Industrial Engineer in the Department of Industries of the Government of Bombay drawing a monthly salary of Rs 1,200, had been convicted and sentenced to 6 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 201 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for having taken Rs. 425 by way of illegal gratification from one F. X. Lobo in respect of a contract.

The appeal will now come up for hearing in due course.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. B. G. Thakore and Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati appeared for the Appellant.

### Sheriff's Party To Governor

BOMBAY, Monday.

To meet His Excellency, Sir John Colville, the Governor of Bombay an Evening Party, was given by at the Race Course Sir Shantidas Askuran, the out-going Sheriff of Bombay.

### TO-DAY ON RADIO

TUESDAY, Dec. 12.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. News (H). 8-15 News (E). 8-30 Haripada Ghosh. 8-50 News (M). 9-0 News (G). 9-10 To-morrow. 9-15 Roshanara Begam. 9-45 Instrumental Hits.

12-30 p.m. Marathi Bhavgeet and Duets. 12-45 News (M). 12-50 News (G). 12-55 News (H). 1-0 Film Music. 1-30 News (E). 1-40 Lunch Music (E). 4-20 School Broadcast. 5-0 J. D. Tambe. 5-20 AIR Trio. 5-30 Gujarati Geet. 5-40 G. S. Patankar. 5-55 Locals. 6-0 Children's Half-Hour (G). 6-30 News (E). 6-40 News (H). 6-45 News Commentary. 6-50 Film Music. 7-0 Amuchi Mayaboli (M). 7-15 J. D. Tambe. 7-35 Patankar. 7-50 Thumri Aur Dadra. 8-5 Haripada Ghosh. 8-15 News (M). 8-30 News (G). 8-45 Topical Talk. 9-0 News (H). 9-20 News (E). 9-30 B. B. C. News. 9-45 Front-Line Britain (E). 10-0 Programme of L. T. S. Records. 11-0 Close down.

(Continued from Col. 4)

**has already proceeded to a village in Gujarat. He is Mr. Akbar Ali.**

### GANDHIJI PROCEEDING TO WARDHA FOR REST

WARDHA, Dec. 11.

It is learnt that Mahatma Gandhi will arrive here to-day on foot from Sevagram for a few days' change.

Gandhiji will shift to the cottage of Principal S. N Agarwal to-morrow where he would stay for a few days. Mr. Agarwal's cottage which is in an open quiet place will provide complete rest to Gandhiji. Mahatma will also visit Maganwadi, the headquarter of the All-India Village Industries Association, Mahila Ashram and other national institutions at Wardha.

GANDHIJI AT "GOPURI"

Gandhiji arrived at "Gopuri" this morning, accompanied by Dr Sushila Nayar, Mr Kanu Gandhi and Principal Agarwal. He was received by Shrimati Jankidevi Bajaj and inmates of Mahila Ashram.

Immediately after arrival Gandhiji visited the late Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's Samadhi. On entering Shanti Kuti Gandhiji was received by the old mother of the late Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.

To-day being the silence day Gandhiji greeted the assembled persons including children with his usual smile.—United Press.

(See Page 5.)

### PUNJAB CONGRESSMEN TO CONFER

LAHORE, Dec. 11: A conference of all Punjab Congressmen has been convened at Ludhiana on December 17 and 18.—A. P.

FREE

CALENDAR 1945

In order to popularise our New Gold ornaments we have decided to give one calendar for the year 1945 free. Write to-day for samples of ornaments and Calendar.
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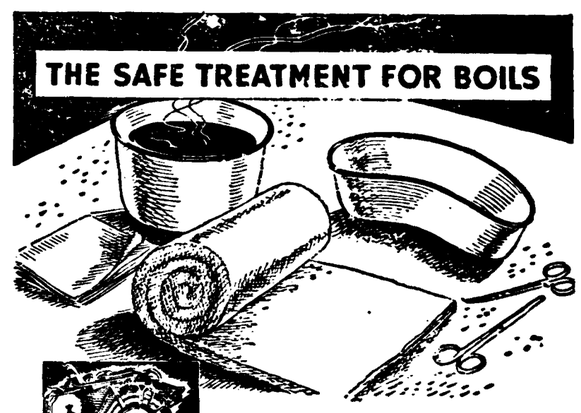

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Sterilized under high-pressure to destroy all dangerous microbes.

The old-fashioned hot-fomentation is the quickest way of clearing a boil of its contents. Keep on applying wet heat from a pad of sterilized Cotton-Wool dipped in boiling water and wrung almost dry. A waterproof cloth and a thick layer of dry Cotton Wool on top will hold the heat longer. Every care must be taken to stop the infection spreading when the boil opens: press it quickly from both sides with sterilized Cotton-Wool dipped in a hot, weak disinfectant.

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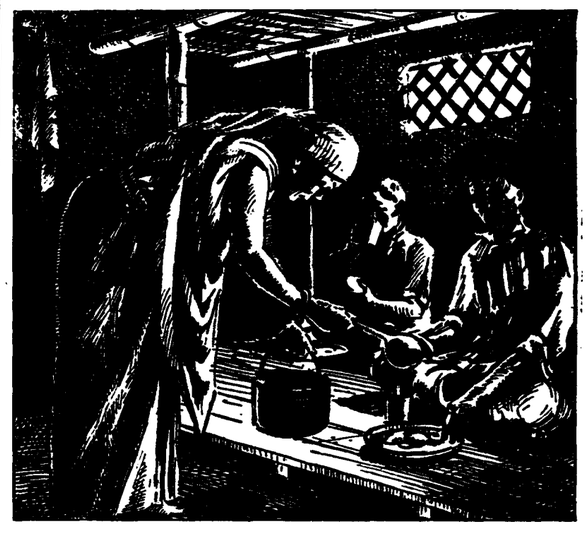


Tea Time—In Sikkim

Among the Lepchas of Sikkim, tea-drinking is a custom of great antiquity. Something of the ceremonial of serving tea remains, even among the poorer classes—not of course as elaborate as the ritual tea-drinking of China, but suggesting the same ideas.

Individual drinking vessels are the rule, but the tea is prepared hot, with milk and sugar added, and is dispensed from the common vessel in a large spoon made of a halved gourd.

As between the valleys and the ridges of their steeply-pitched homeland, the inhabitants of Sikkim experience a climate which varies considerably, mostly within the colder ranges of temperature. Those whose work keeps them at home need hot tea to keep them warm, while those who work out of doors value tea as the best of thirst-quenchers.

Sikkim is just an example of the remoter parts of India where you will always find Brooke Bond fresh teas.

Brooke Bond

"Two Leaves and a Bud"

### ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Dec. 11: Following is the weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at nine hours L. M. T on 9/12/1944:—

Allahabad 79 50 0, BOMBAY 94 72 0, Calcutta 82 59 0, Darjeeling 58 41 0, Cawnpore 79 47 0, Cuttack 86 58 0, Delhi 80 51 0, Dehra Dun 83 44 0, Jacobabad 86 55 0, Karachi 84 66 0, Lahore 79 44 0, Lucknow 82 47 0, Madras 83 68 0, Nagpur 86 57 0, Patna 79 54 0, Peshawar 78 44 0, Shillong 60 43 T, Simla 62 48 0.—A. P.

### A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

*Give me again my hollow tree,*
*A crust of bread and liberty.*
—Alexander Pope.

The Bombay Chronicle

## ARMY REORGANISATION IN INDIA

The Commander-in-Chief is reported to have set up a committee, under the presidency of Lt. Gen. H. B Wilcox, to make preliminary investigations into India's post-war defence requirements and detailed recommendations regarding the size and organisation of the future army in India. Almost immediately after the last world war was over, the British Government sent out the Esher Committee on Indian Army Reorganisation which recast radically the main objectives for which such defence forces were maintained before World War I under the recommendations of a previous Army Commission presided over by Lord Roberts. Whether or not the Wilcox Committee will lay down any new basic objectives for maintaining armed forces in the country remains to be seen. But if this Committee is confined exclusively to considerations of the land forces only with their necessary equipment for efficient operations, there is every reason to fear that the defence provision of the country would be inadequate to its requirements in any conceivable emergency Much would no doubt depend upon the nature of the post-war world, and the position of India therein. If the present-day ideas about permanent peace being maintained all over the world are realised in actual experience and international rivalries of the past are consigned to the limbo of utter oblivion, if provision for organising a world State and entrusting it solely with the armed forces of the world, as well as with the industries providing their equipment, etc., it may quite possibly be that no country would need anything more than a purely police force to maintain internal law and order. The size and equipment of such a force cannot be considered from the same point of view as those in regard to the armed forces in India for a real national defence, which includes also offensive action whenever larger issues of national defence requirements and military strategy are concerned. On the other hand if the present-day promise of a post-war reorganisation of the world into a saner and more harmonious comity of nations is not realised, India, like other countries, will have to consider not only her internal needs but also her relations with the border States, on the East and the West, North and the South. The factor of distance, or the intervention of the seas and mountains will no longer be a protective barrier as they have been in the past against aggression from the Indian Ocean or the Pacific, from beyond the Himalayas or the Karakorum. India may, likewise, and quite conceivably, have to consider her national defence provision in the light of herself being partitioned or split up into independent sovereign States, each considering the problem of its own particular defence, bearing in mind the possibility of its immediate neighbour being hostile and even aggressive. These may not be strictly military issues; but, without a due consideration of them the task entrusted to the Wilcox Committee cannot be tackled satisfactorily.

It is unlikely that the Wilcox Committee would appreciate these considerations in the same manner as a non-technical body of Indians might. But that Committee,—consisting as it seems to be of military officers in the main, and inviting opinions also from that section of the community—must realise that the army equipment for a nation's defence is nowadays no longer consisting of land forces only. Any country which desires to be properly protected and consequently makes adequate provision for its national defence must also have adequate support from the air as well as the sea. In other words India must have an appropriate navy and air force without which real defence of the country would be impossible, if the world continues to be troubled by conflicting interests or ambitions. In addition to providing adequate land, air or sea forces, needed for an adequate defence of the country those told off to consider such matters must also give thought to the establishment of adequate industries to supply all the requirements for a modern war in the shape of weapons, transport by land or sea, and other munitions of war. India is said to have developed very considerably her ordnance factories, thanks to the impetus given by the present war. But whether these are sufficient to equip fully a full-sized national Indian defence force in all its various branches and departments and whether even the present development of armament industries, such as it is, will be maintained after the war is over is a totally different matter.

A most important consideration in this connection is, of course the mount this provision for a full-sized national defence will cost and whether the country would be in a position to bear the burden of such a cost. One shudders to contemplate the size of the military budget, including all these requirements, in the years after the war, if India has any ground to fear encroachment from her neighbours on either side of her land or sea frontiers. A defence outlay, perhaps ten times as great as that in 1939-40 on the same head, may hardly prove adequate, if all these requirements are properly attended to. On the other hand, demands for outlay on the more specific development projects under a national plan would be no less considerable. The balance between the two it will be impossible to adjust properly and maintain, unless and until a National Government, truly representative of the people and responsible to their chosen spokesmen, comes into power as well as into office in this country and takes into its own hands the various threads of our national life. The Wilcox Committee, therefore can only consider the relatively unimportant matters of technical detail e.g., the distinction between martial and non-martial races, or the size of the defence force and its equipment by way of mechanisation and the like. With the experience of the present war behind us it would be impossible to maintain, under any rational system of army organisation, the distinctions between "martial" and "non-martial" races that has hitherto disgraced the system of national defence in this country. If women can be drafted for war-time national service and acquit themselves satisfactory of the tasks assigned to them in almost every warring country of the world, there is no reason to believe that Indian men, whether of the north or the south would prove unequal to the strain of modern warfare. The basic principle in organising any system of national defence, we think, will have to be, not voluntary enlistment but some form of conscription Under that every adult citizen would be required to do his or her bit, undergo the necessary training and be familiarised with the duties of the particular section for which he or she shows any special aptitude. This principle of conscription may be utilised as much in peace time in some form of social service as in times of war, under the driving urge of national defence. If this principle is accepted, the size of India's national army, truly so-called, will be very considerable, perhaps running into 40 millions or more, of which at any time four or five million may be in actual training, and ready at a moment's notice for active service on any point where national defence requires it. We consider the principle of conscription much more likely to be effective as well as economical in this country than under the principles of Anglo-Saxon national economy, as, given the intense poverty of this country, some form of payment of taxes in kind, or conscription, at least in the first few years will be needed to carry out plans of national reorganisation and industrial development, which it is agreed on every hand would be of imperative necessity after the war, in the interests of the people concerned. The equipment of such a huge force with all the up-to-date weapons and munitions of war, as well as means of transport, feeding, clothing and medical treatment, will be a task by itself, to which there is no parallel during the British occupation of the country. The industries, moreover, needed to provide the equipment for such large numbers will bring their own benefit, not only in the shape of additional employment and filling up the present-day lacuna of defence industries in this country, but also in the shape of greater self-confidence and better sense of preparedness among the people for a task which, it may be hoped, will not be thrown upon them. All these questions involved in the general problem of national defence are not exclusively technical. They have their political as well as economic facets which it may not be possible for a body like the Wilcox Committee even to think of, much less to tackle. This is one more reason why, if any real solution is to be given to such intricate problems of post-war reorganisation in this country, Indians must themselves take the helm of affairs and conduct them with a full sense of responsibility to the representatives of the country.

## Frankly Speaking

### The Jap Earthquake

It appears almost as if nature, too, wanted to take a hand in the fight against Japan. While that country is undergoing a critical time as a direct consequence of its long career of aggression and suffering the very agonies and devastation that it let loose on others, it has been visited by a major earthquake of even greater proportions than the disastrous one of 1923. It would be false to say that the people who have suffered from the cataclysm do not deserve human sympathy but it would be equally false to insist that Japan's conduct has made no difference or that it evokes reactions comparable to those which the earthquake of 1923 spontaneously aroused in the whole world, particularly in Asia. Imperialist greed and brutalities indulged in cold blood have forfeited the right of Japan to those finer feelings that transcend human differences and geographical and racial boundaries. Today Japan is suffering alone almost unpitied.

### Its Effect

As to its effect on the military situation the earthquake has made a timely contribution to the efforts of the Allies. Its centre was in the sea off the east coast of Japan. So its immediate effect was not quite disastrous. It, however, did cause damage to certain industrial areas and centres. And since this damage is admitted by the Japanese themselves it naturally must be on a fairly considerable scale. But that is not all. One seismologist has declared that its centre "indicated much greater danger from a tidal wave than in the 1923 earthquake and you cannot put up defences against a tidal wave." There is no doubt that the earthquake has been a cruel infliction upon the Japanese. But it is important to mention here a warning against optimism uttered by another seismologist who holds that so far as effect on Japanese war industry is concerned "a first class B-29 raid would beat the earthquake any day."

### Mr. Bhat

The chorus of tributes paid to Mr M. D. Bhat, the outgoing Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, was not merely a conventional expression of the feelings of admiration and gratitude felt by the city fathers towards Mr. Bhat for the devotion to duty, grasp of administrative details and sagacity shown by him throughout his career as the chief executive of the Municipality. The farewell speeches made by speakers belonging to all parties in the House bore ample evidence of the genuineness of their feelings. Mr. Bhat's unassuming nature and gift of tact, combined with firmness, impressed all observers in and out of the Corporation and lent additional lustre to his outstanding abilities as an administrator. Mr. Bhat has richly deserved the city's gratitude for piloting the Municipality in a very admirable manner during a period of acknowledged stress.

### When 'Comrades' Fall Out

As was expected, Mr. M. N. Roy has come out with a slashing rejoinder to his erstwhile colleague, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who had denounced Mr. Roy and his show, the Indian Federation of Labour, for accepting a subsidy of Rs. 13,000 per month from the Government of India. Mr. Mehta had not only denied knowledge of the secret deal, but also declared that he did not approve of it when it came to his knowledge. Mr. Roy now gives a lie direct to these statements and alleges that not only had Mr. Mehta known of the payment of the subsidy practically from the very beginning but also that he had presided over the meeting of the Bombay Committee of the I.F.L., held so far back as 24th May 1942 to consider the disbursement of the Government grant in the Bombay Province and also that at this meeting he was elected president of the sub-committee appointed to decide the details of expenditure. Mr Roy also alleges that next day this sub-committee met in the New Citizens Bank, Bombay, for the convenience of Mr. Mehta who was then the Chairman of the Bank, and that Mr. Mehta presided over the meeting which decided the items of expenditure in detail. Mr. Roy also mentions several meetings of the executive committee of the I. F. L held subsequently, with Mr. Mehta in the chair, at which the question of allottment of the fund was discussed. There are other equally astonishing disclosures about the part played by Mr. Mehta in connection with the deal. It is for Mr. Mehta to exculpate himself from the serious charges of prevarication, etc., made by Mr. Roy. Mr. Roy does not offer any justification for his secret acceptance of a monetary gift from the Government and for the non-disclosure to the public of the purposes for which it was expended. But, perhaps, in his code of political ethics "everything" is fair and the end justifies the means.

## STATION MASTER SHOT DEAD

KARACHI, Dec. 11.

A gang of 20 dacoits carrying firearms is reported to have raided Humayun railway station near Jacobabad last night and shot dead Mr. Gopaldas, the Station Master, and seriously injured Mr. Muhomad Ishaq, Assistant Station Master. They are said to have looted some cash from the booking office.

The dacoits then came to the village of Humayun where the villagers offered them resistance. The dacoits made good their escape before the police could arrive.

## Gujarat Kala Mandal Exhibition

"Despite its small size on the map of India, Gujarat has occupied an important place in the history of Indian culture", said Mr. N. C. Mehta, the well-known Gujarati art critic declaring open the art exhibition organized by the Gujarat Kala Mandal at Mody Hall, Fort, on Monday evening.

Mr. Mehta observed that Gujarati architecture had a great vogue and reputation in mediaeval times, so much so that when Akbar was building his palace city of Fatehpur Sikri, he summoned the Somapuras—a community of artisans from Gujarat—to complete the palace of his favourite queen Jodhbai. Quite a number of Gujarati names had come down from the Court painters of Akbar, such as Keshav, Madhav, Bhim and others

Proceeding the speaker said that in recent times Gujarati art had been divided in its allegiance. The school at Ahmedabad under the single-minded guidance and devotion of Ravi Sankar Raval has tried to recapture the echoes of the past, but the standard of competence achieved has not been upto expectations or ideals.

Concluding Mr. Mehta sounded a note of warning against art being measured by the monetary rod.

Mr. Shiavux Chanda, the President of the Society, welcomed the guests.

The exhibition contains 90 paintings by different artists all symbolising Gujarati life. It remains open till Monday next between 12-30 p. m. and 8 p. m.

## Frontier Premier Interviews Jinnah

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10.

Sardar Aurangzeb Khan, Prime Minister, and Sardar Abdurrab Nistar and Raja Abdur Rahman Khan, Ministers, N.-W. F. Province, had an interview with Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League to-day It is understood that they discussed the ministerial position "vis-a-vis" the Muslim League Party in the Frontier Assembly and the question of Reorganisation of the League in the Frontier.—United Press.

# ROY EXPOSES MEHTA

## Says Jamnadas Knew All The While About The Secret Subsidy From Government

M. N. Roy has issued the following statement to the press:

DELHI, Dec 5.—"For some time, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has been telling the public that he did not know anything about the Government grant for war propaganda among labour. So long as he continued to be the president of the Indian Federation of Labour, I did not wish to contradict him publicly as far as possible. Even after he resigned the presidentship of the organisation for taking a Government appointment, I would not do anything to harm him, had he not continued his mischievous propaganda for reasons only known to himself. In the last meeting of the Railwaymen's Federation at Mugalsarai he is reported to have showered abuse not only on me personally, but denounced the Indian Federation of Labour for having accepted the grant.

"He had been the President of the I.F.L. for three years, I having resigned in his favour to satisfy his ambition, after the first conference at Lahore. As holder of that position of honour, which he got as a gift, he had the opportunity of being sent to the last Conference of the International Labour Office as the Indian Labour delegate. I leave it to the public to judge him for his behaviour in attacking the Federation to-day.

As regards the grant, he knew all about it from the beginning as the following facts prove.

(1) On May 24, 1942, a week after I had received the letter from the Labour Department about the grant, a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the I.F.L. met to consider the disbursement of the Government grant in the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Mehta presided over the meeting and was elected president of the Sub-Committee appointed to decide the details of the expenditure.

(2) Next day, the Sub-Committee met in the New Citizens Bank, Bombay, for the convenience of Mr Mehta, who was then the chairman of the Bank. Mr. Mehta presided over the sub-committee meeting which decided the items of expenditure in detail.

(3) In the beginning of June 1942, Mr. Mehta visited me at Dehradun with another leading member of the Federation, in order to discuss whether a part of the grant could be utilised for war propaganda in the latter's province. That province was outside the Government scheme of propaganda.

(4) Thereafter, in several meeting of the Executive Committee presided over by Mr. Mehta, the question of allotment of the fund was discussed.

(5) Mr. Mehta having issued a strange statement under equally strange circumstances, on the eve of his departure for the I.L.O. Conference, the Executive Committee of the I.F.L. in its meeting at Jharia in the beginning of May 1944 once again discussed the matter and the acceptance of the Government grant was endorsed by a unanimous resolution.

(6) On his return to India, Mr. Mehta refused to recognise the unanimous resolution of the Executive Committee and I was prepared to submit the matter once again to a meeting of the Executive Committee which was held at Delhi in August 1944 At the eleventh hour he however avoided facing the Executive, and after a private talk with me suggested the issuing of a joint statement about the grant. A statement was drafted by mutual agreement. But he wanted a few days to think it over before the statement was issued. He changed his mind, and sent me another draft of a joint statement which was entirely different from the first one. Thereupon I proposed that the whole matter be submitted to the Executive Committee on the eve of the All-India Conference of the I.F.L. which will take place at Jamshedpur on Dec. 24th and 25th, 1944.

Soon thereafter, Mr. Mehta sent in his resignation, having accepted the Government appointment. He has done so wisely, because the Conference of the I.F.L. would have severely censured him for his disloyal benaviour."—"The Vanguard".

# Improvement In B. B. & C. I. R. Strike Situation

## Resumption Of Normal Schedule In Local Train Services Expected Shortly

BOMBAY, Monday.

There was considerable improvement in the situation at Carriage shops and car-sheds of the B. B. & C. I. Railway at 8 a.m. to-day about 30 per cent of workers of the Carriage shops and 60 per cent. of workers of the car-sheds having resumed work.

The whole staff in the running sheds at Bandra and Parel and in Carriage and Wagon depots at the Bombay Central had resumed work at 12 noon on Saturday. The staff at the Mahaluxmi stores followed suit immediately. The improvement recorded since Saturday will go a long way in enabling the Railway to resume normal schedule in local train services, which for the moment are affected to the extent of about 40 per cent.

Inquiries made to-day by a representative of the "Chronicle" show that in the Parel Carriage shop 880 workers out of a total of 2,600 went back to work this morning. In the car-sheds 144 workers resumed out of 240 The improvement in the car-shed situation will be particularly helpful in restoring normal service because it is in these sheds that the local trains are serviced.

Some workers who were unwilling to resume work to-day demonstrated in front of carriage shops at Parel in an attempt to persuade those who had gone in to join the ranks of the strikers. The Police however, had the situation in hand

### City Fathers' Appeal To Railway Board

The situation arising out of the dislocation of the railway services caused by the strike of certain workers on the B. B. and C. I. Railway was considered by the Special meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Monday, Mr. Nagindas T Master, the Mayor, presided.

Mr. S. K. Patil moved the resolution expressing grave concern of the Corporation at the dislocation of the B. B and C. I. Railway Suburban services which caused great hardship to the citizens and requesting the Mayor to send a copy of the resolution to Government of India and the Railway Board to consider sympathetically the grievances of the workers and to come to an amicable settlement as early as possible.

Mr. Patil urged that Government should enquire if there was any substance in the grievance, and if there was, they should take immediate steps to remove the same.

Mr. K. N. Jogiekar seconded the resolution and Mr. Zoolmiram Chowdhary supported it. At this stage further discussion was postponed till the next meeting.

## ALLIED TROOPS ENTER INDAW IN BURMA

KANDY, Dec. 11.

Following is the text of to-day's SEAC "Communique":

Northern combat area: Troops of the British 36th Division moved through Naba in the railway corridor yesterday and entered Indaw without opposition. Other troops of the same division advanced eastwards into Katha, on the Irrawaddy. At Bhamo, troops of the Chinese 38th Division made slight gains in the north-east sector along the river.

CHINDWIN FRONT: The enemy has withdrawn from his positions on the high ground east of the loop in the Chindwin and troops of the 11th East African Division are now within two miles of Shwegyin.

In air operations two Allied aircrafts are missing.—A. P.

### JAP ADMIRAL KILLED IN SAIPAN

LONDON, Dec. 11. The Tokyo radio says that Vice-Admiral Chiuchi Nigumo(, head of Japanese Navy was killed in action in Saipan.

### BR. PACIFIC FLEET C.-IN-C.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 11: Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, new C.-in-C. of the British Pacific Fleet, has arrived in Melbourne.

### On Italian Front

ALLIED MEDITERRANEAN Hq. Dec. 11: To-day's Allied Communique states: "British troops of the Eighth Army have been engaged in bitter fighting south-west of Faenza where a large scale German counter-attack against our bridgehead over the river Lamone has been decisively defeated

In the Fifth Army sector patrols have been active. A small force of heavy bombers attacked rail targets in Austria. In air operations five enemy aircraft were destroyed and 15 of ours are missing.—Reuter.

### 2,400 U. S. PLANES RAID GERMAN TOWNS

LONDON, Dec. 11: About 1,600 American bombers with 800 fighters to-day attacked railway yards at Frankfurt, Hanau and Giessen.

## "BHAVITAVYA" WINS APPEAL

### Security Demand Set Aside: Nagpur Full Bench On "Revolution"

NAGPUR, Dec. 11.

A Full Bench of the Nagpur High Court set aside the order of the Provincial Government under Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act demanding a security of Rs. 1,000 the printer of "Bhavitavya", a Marathi weekly of Nagpur, edited by Mr. P. Y. Deshpande, for printing and publishing an article entitled (te Message Of The August Revolution" in his paper dated 11/8/44.

### "REVOLUTION" HAS LOST ITS STING.

In course of their judgment their lordships, while discussing one of the eleven objected passages, pointed out how the word revolution had been used in Montford Reforms in the sense of revolution in peoples thought and held that the writer used the word in that sense only. "Moreover the word revolution has become a slogan with Socialists and lost all its sting by frequent reiteration" observed the lordships.

Their lordships concluded "our conclusion is that the article does not contain any element of incitement to acts of violence or contempt or hatred against His Majesty or disaffection against the Government of India or any encouragement or approval of the commission of any offence. The article is written from an academic, though a Socialistic, viewpoint to appraise the historical effect of the Congress resolution of August, 1942, and the doctrine of non-violence and mass movement underlying it. Taking into consideration the facts that it was a review of a past event written two years later with an estimate of its potentialities, and that the circulation of the newspaper was confined to the intelligent and educated classes of people, there could be no real fear of any possibility of mischief arising from the article."—A. P.

*Ranji Trophy*

## MAHARASHTRA WIN FIRST ROUND

### Nawanagar Skittled Out For 115 In Second Knock

POONA, Dec. 11.

Maharashtra won the first round of Ranji Trophy tournament (Western Zone) against Nawanagar by 489 runs.

Scores:

MAHARASHTRA 372 and 363.

NAWANAGAR 131 and 115.

MAHARASHTRA (Second Innings).

| | |
|---|---|
| Pandit, l.-b.-w. Mansinh | 10 |
| Rege, st. Mehta, b Lalloobha | 25 |
| Banerjee, b Jayantilal Oza | 24 |
| Gazali, l.-b.-w. b Mubarak Ali | 46 |
| Chandorker, l.-b.-w b Mubarak Ali | 36 |
| Sohoni, c Izzat, b Mansinh | 1 |
| Paranjpye, (not out) | 65 |
| Deodhar, st. Mehta, b Mubarak Ali. | 141 |
| Extras | 15 |
| Total (for seven wickets declared) | 363 |

NAWANAGAR (Second Innings)

| | |
|---|---|
| J. Oza, l.-b.-w. b Shinde | 29 |
| K. Mankad, c Jadnav, b Shinde | 5 |
| Samarsinh, b Jadnav | 28 |
| Jayantilal Oza, c Jadhav, b Shinde. | 0 |
| Bhagvatsinh, st. Gokhale, b Chandorker | 3 |
| Lalloobha, b Gazali | 2 |
| Mubarak Ali, b Shinde | 23 |
| Izzat, b Gazali | 3 |
| Mehta, (not out) | 5 |
| Y. Sinh, l.-b.-w. b Jahnav | 5 |
| Mansinh, c Paranjpye, b Chandorker. | 0 |
| Extras | 17 |
| Total | 115 |

NORTHERN INDIA BEAT DELHI DISTRICT.

LAHORE, Dec. 11: Northern India Cricket Association won their match against the Delhi District and Association in the Ranji Trophy Cricket Tournament by an innings and 22 runs.

FINAL SCORES:—N. I. C. A. 358 for seven declared; Delhi and District 55 and following on 88.—A. P.

### U. P. v. BENGAL

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11: In the third day's play in the East Zone first round match of the Ranji Trophy, Bengal were all out in their second innings ten minutes before lunch for 157 runs When the stumps were drawn for the day U. P. had made 149 for nine wickets.

SCORES: Bengal (1st Innings) 248, U. P. (1st Innings) 176, Bengal (2nd Innings) 157, U. P. (2nd Innings) for nine wickets 149.

HYDERABAD TEAM TO MEET MADRAS.

HYDERABAD, Dec. 10: The following players constitute the Hyderabad State team in the first round of the South Zone Ranji Trophy to meet Madras on December 23, 24, 25 and 26th:—

Zahiruddin (Capt), Bharatchand Khanna, E. B Albara, S. R. Mehta, Asadulla Qureshi, Ashgarali, Gulam Ahmad, Jagdishlal Bhoopathy, Ali Hussain and Peisonji.

RESERVES: M. D. Daddis, Durga Prasad and Sanjiva Rao.

The team will leave for Madras on December 19.—A. P.

*All-India Badminton*

### LOTWALLA-SHIRKE FIGHT AGAINST BANERJEES

Some keen contests in the All-India Badminton Championships Tournament were seen at the Bombay Gymkhana on Monday evening. The most exciting fight was in the Men's Doubles between Kishore Lotwalla and G. P. Shirke of Bombay and the Banerjees from Bengal. The young visiting pair put up an excellent show and won the match after the local 'stars' had given them a most anxious time towards the end. With the score at 15—17 against them in the second game Lotwalla and his partner strove hard to pull it out of the fire Actually they succeeded in drawing level after the service had changed hands several times, with the score remaining stationary. But the Banerjees managed to wrest the winning point from them at last.

While Davinder Mohan, the holder of the Singles and Doubles crowns, won his engagements both in Singles and Doubles easily, Charanjit of Delhi and Hamidazzafar from U. P. experienced a lot of difficulty in overcoming their respective opponents, A. V. Ullal and B. P. Koppikar of Bombay.

The following are the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.

Davinder Mohan (Punjab) bt. R. Banerjee (Bengal) 15—3, 15—4; D. Charanjit (Delhi) bt. A. V. Ullal (Bombay) 17—15, 17—15; S. Hamidazzafar (U. P.) bt. B. P. Koppikar 12—15, 15—10, 15—0.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

M. N. Desai and B. R. Agaskar (Bombay) bt. Om Prakash and M. K. Seth (U. P.) 15—10, 15—5; G. Lewis and Davinder Mohan (Punjab) bt. M. S Chumble and Hidyat Ali (Baroda) R. Banerjee and B. Banerjee (Bengal) bt. K. R. Lotwalla and G P. Shirke (Bombay) 15—9, 18—17.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.

Miss Suman Deodhar bt Miss T. Bagwe 11—1, 11—0; Miss L. M. Merchant bt. Miss V. B. James 11—1, 11—3

### 50 Hours' Continuous Cycling

Mr. Mukhtar Ahmed, Secretary, Mahomed Haji Cyclist Committee writes:—

"Mr. Mahomed Haji Cyclist, a police constable of Hyderabad State who had previously established a record of 65 hours' cycling, wants to establish a new record now. He will cycle continuously for 50 hours. Besides this he will swing a 6 lbs. heavy dumb-bell at the rate of 30 rounds per minute for the first 24 hours while cycling His total rounds will be 43,200 at the least. The remaining 26 hours he will simply ride the cycle. For the above purpose a Committee has been formed after his name under the name and style of Mahomed Haji Cyclist Committee which has secured the Y.M.M.A Ground, Club Back Road, Byculla for his performance. On 13th instant at 4 p.m. the cyclist will start cycling and swinging the dumb-bell at the above-mentioned ground. The opening ceremony will be performed by Seth Ismail Adenwala.

After 24 hours' swinging of the dumb-bell on 14th instant, at 4 p.m. the cyclist will hand over the dumb-bell to H. H. the Nawab of Bela. After completing the record on 15th instant at 6 p.m. a meeting will be held to greet the cyclist at the said place. Seth Ismail Adenwala will preside."

### MADAME MONTESSORIE FOR AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 11: The Government have permitted Madame Maria Montessorie to come to Ahmedabad and hold the Sixth Indian Montessorie Training Course, which will commence in the last week of December.—A. P.

## TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

SOFIA, December 10.

..After two days' continuous discussions between all political groups in the Bulgarian Government, the Cabinet crisis has for the present been averted and the decision to grant political amnesty to all imprisoned military personnel who rejoin the fighting forces has been cancelled.—

* * *

127 prominent Americans have written to Lord Halifax requesting him to convey to his Government their plea for the release of Indian leaders.

The signatories have, of course, made a mistake. It is not this kind of Anglo-American consultation which Lord Halifax wants and to which he referred the other day.

As to the list of signatories, we reserve our opinion to make quite sure whether it is we who have missed the names of Comrades, Earl Browder and the Editor of "New Masses", or it is the Comrade themselves who missed the list.

* * *

"I do not want you to surrender your views to those held by others, but I would certainly like a spirit of accommodation to pervade" —Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

No wonder, the Muslim League Press and minor leadership has already had the—er—inspiration to recommend that the League ignore a Conciliation Committee formed and presided over by a man like Dr. Sapru.

* * *

According to a Lucknow message the U. P. Muslim League Parliamentary Board states that out of the total Muslim seats of 353 for which elections were held in the Municipalities of the United Provinces, the League contested 201 and won 164.

In other words the League won less than half the total seats It is an overwhelming success for the one and only organisation.

* * *

It has just been announced that a powerful new British Fleet has been formed to operate in the Pacific Theatre under the command of Admiral Bruce Fraser.

We welcome its formation. The climax is approaching and Hongkong, for instance, must not be reconquered by default.

* * *

Professor C.E.M. Joad has, in a recent article, declared that no salvation is possible unless philosophers are kings and kings are philosophers. That is to say, no salvation is possible at all.

* * *

HAS FRANCO RESIGNED? —Headline.

He is just sounding reactions with tentative suggestions and denials and *vice versa*.

* * *

The latest in weekly revelations to the German people by Doctor Goebbels is: "We are now fighting with our back to the wall."

Another lie Where is the wall?

### POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Rising young men don't like bed late.

* * *

Better an imprudent enemy than an imprudent friend.

* * *

No modern grass widow is inclined to run to hayseed.

* * *

There were matchmakers thousands of years before matches were invented.

* * *

What a miserable crowd of pessimists we would be if we could see ourselves as others see us.

* * *

It's a pity that we can't content ourselves with wishing that we had the things that we should like to have.

### MODEL BUILDERS AND HANDICRAFTS EXHIBITION OPENED

BOMBAY, Monday.

Declaring open the second Annual Model Builders and handicrafts exhibition, at the B.E.S.T. hall, to-day, Mr. I. H. Taunton, Adviser to the Governor, said that the teeming millions of India both in the countryside and in the few cities would not be able to make an advance on the road towards prosperity without industrialisation on a vast scale during the post-war years.

"The shortage of technically trained staff" he said, "is a serious bottle-neck which both government and the leaders of industry are equally anxious to widen. The obvious way is to increase facilities for training and that is what government is trying to do at every opportunity."

Mr. Taunton added it was hoped that, with the co-operation of the textile industry, it would be possible to expand and strengthen the apprentices scheme which had been in force in Bombay and Ahmedabad for some years but which had languished to a certain extent through lack of appreciation of its possibilities.

Welcoming the guests at the exhibition Mr. M. P. Polson, chairman of the society of model engineers said that the society had been established for the first time in India "to develop the rich potentialities lying hidden in the budding minds of the younger generation."

Mr. M. P. Kanga, Director of Industries, congratulated the organisers of the society on their establishing the model builders institution which was the only one of its kind in the province, if not in the whole of India.

### Kher's Advice To Princes

KOLHAPUR, Dec. 10.

A declaration that even though they were laying emphasis on the constructive programme, they would not withdraw a single word contained in the August resolution of the A. I. C. C. was made by Mr. B. G. Kher addressing a public meeting here.

Referring to the Princes' Chamber crisis Mr. Kher advised the Princes to join hands with the States' People's Conference

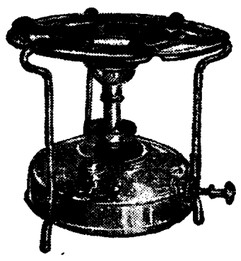
Mr. Kher performed the opening ceremony of the Kolhapur branch of the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti He left for Ratnagiri.—United Press.

### HARISING GOUR FOR INDIA

LONDON, Dec. 11: Sir Harising Gour left for India today.—Reuter.

**Boil it for safety!**

Never take risks with milk or water - the family's health is in your hands. It's a simple matter if you have a BRITEX stove in the pantry - the daily task is so quickly and comfortably done. No hot kitchen, no long wait for the fire to draw - in two minutes you have a strong steady heat-no fuel wasted because the minute the job's done the flame is extinguished.

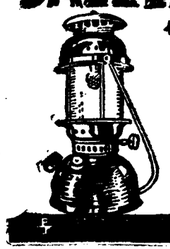


Well over twenty thousand stoves are now being used by the army and the general public throughout India. They are proving their worth and dependability. An unsolicited certificate of merit.

Heat when and where you want it.

**DAZZLE PRODUCTS LTD.**

42/1, CHETLA ROAD, ALIPORE, CALCUTTA



We also manufacture Britex brand kerosine pressure lamps which have been acknowledged as the best of their kind and superior to imported goods.

DP-4


# Share Bazar Quiet With Routine Business

## COTTON MARKET ACTIVE WITH HESITANT FEELING

### Narrow Price Movement In Bullion

BOMBAY, December 11.

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened steady and after initial improvement, the market ruled quiet with routine trading. Steel shares were steady but textiles lost few points.

Cotton market remains active with a hesitant feeling. At the opening there was some liquidation but new buyers supported the market.

Gold and Silver witnessed narrow price movement and produce market was dull with a restricted turnover.

The Share Bazar opened steady and under scattered buying quotations improved but the rise met increased professional selling and tone was quiet In view of approaching year-end holidays it is anticipated most of the open interest would be evened up and the market looks like having a sagging tendency. Tata Steel Dfd. Shares opened at Rs. 2260 and under moderate buying improved to Rs. 2275 but heavy selling soon depressed quotation to Rs. 2250 Ordinary Shares opened at Rs 406 and after improving to Rs 407 declined to Rs 404 Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 1855 and eased off to Rs. 1837 Kohinoor Mill Shares opened at Rs. 618 and downturned to Rs. 610. Associated Cement Shares were placed at Rs. 243. Tone was quiet

### Gold And Silver

The Bullion market was quietly steady being weekly carryover period and professional business was limited with the result that quotations moved within a narrow range.

The Reserve Bank sold to-day 300 bars Silver at Rs. 121/7 and 75,000 tolas Gold at Rs. 64/12. The demand for ready remains restricted with the result that forward and Spot quotations show routine premiums It appears that steady supply of both Gold and Silver coupled with recent short covering weakened the technical position of the market and bulls are not inclined to raise price with a view that short interest may be created again. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 121/2 and improved to Rs. 121/10 and steadied at Rs. 121/8. Ready Silver was quoted at a premimum of annas six at Rs. 121/14. Forward Gold opened at Rs 64/8 an Spot Gold was quoted at a premium of one anna at Rs. 64/9.

Later on there was heavy short covering and the market firmed up-closing quotations. Ready Silver Rs. 123/8, forward Rs. 123/2 next settlement Rs. 122/6. Ready Gold Rs. 65/6, forward Rs. 65/4, next settlement Rs. 65/1.

KUTCH HUNDI

BHUJ, Dec. 11.

Today's Kutch Hundi rate was Koris 353 per Rs. 100.

### Bombay Cotton

On Saturday after the close of the market March declined to Rs. 441/b and steadied at Rs. 443. Today the market opened quiet at Rs. 442 and declined to Rs. 440 for March delivery and steadied at Rs. 440/8.

It appears that the recent heavy short covering induced heavy professional long interest and we believe that the open speculative interest is greatly reduced and professional operators are not likely to increase their risks and will prefer to await developments. There is no reliable estimate of the Indian cotton crop so far and the market is left guessing. However in view of cheapness of raw cotton prices, we do not favour short sales in a declining market as any favourable development may revive bullish enthusiasm. Moreover the recent rise being too rapid, we look for a grinding market with routine trading and if prices decline to an attractive level, preference should be given to purchases.

Later on there was steady buying from sold out bulls and March gradually improved to Rs. 444/4. The improvement induced renewed selling and March declined to Rs. 439/8. The market finally closed at 6 p.m. as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I.C.C. March | 440 | 0 | 0 |
| I.C.C. May | 443 | 0 | 0 |

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, Dec. 9.

| | High | Low | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| I C C Marcn | 452 | 443 | 443/4 |
| I C C May | 458 | 449/8 | 450/12 |
| Karachi March | 45/7 | 44/9 | 44/10/6 |

COTTON PARITY.

BOMBAY, Dec. 11.

Indian Cotton market contract is 478 cent points to below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

### New York Cotton Market Steady

CONFERENCE ON EXPORT SITUATION

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.

Cotton was irregular in slow dealings with attention focussed on the Washington conference which largely discussed matters of competition from synthetic fibres and the export situation. Interest was also renewed in reports that the French Government is seeking 400,000 bales as well as official confirmation that additional staple will be purchased by the United States Government for lend-lease. Spinners demand for actuals continues very dull. However, some mills will shortly necessarily contract for early spring supplies. The amount entering loan and purchasing programmes is increasing daily with the latter reported to be taking precedence. Cotton goods were inactive, but mills are allocating a substantial part of January production.

Cotton opened irregular but held steady throughout the short session reflecting fixations against textile awards and limited hedges, also probably partially in sympathy with the firm active stock market Meanwhile far distant months lagged with demand indifferent. The session closed steady.

A feature of yesterday's cotton conference was the proposal that customs duties collected upon postwar imports be earmarked for distribution to export shippers to compensate them for sales below parity of agricultural surplus products in world markets.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

The Department of Agriculture cotton estimate is production 12,359,000 bales, ginnings 10,274,000 bales, yield per acre 295.3 pounds, abandonment 1.3 per cent, and acreage for harvest 20,096,000 acres.

BOMBAY PRODUCE.

BOMBAY, Dec. 11.

The local produce market was quiet with a limited business and quotations did not show any important change owing to absence of business. Groundnuts Goa delivery were quoted at Rs 14/12. Khandesh quality buyers permit Rs. 13/14 and Bold Bombay Rs. 13/12. Castorseed Bombay ready Rs. 15/8. Goa Rs. 15/8 and January-March Rs. 15. Linseed G.P. and U.P Rs. 15 Mogalai Rs. 14/12.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Dec. 11.

Tata Ordinary 405 Tata Deferred 2255 Indian Iron 39/8 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 32/14 Bombay Dyeing 1842/8 Central India 409/6 Century 850 Gokak 312/8 Kohinoor 606/14 Simplex 272/- Andhra Valley 1815 Tata Hydro 207/8 Tata Power 1915 Associated Cement 243 Belapur 229/6 Bombay Burma (Old) 490

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS

BOMBAY, Dec. 11.

MILLS

Ahmedabad Advance 427/8
Apollo 4/4 4/2/6
Bharat 65/4
Bombay Dyeing 1852/8 50 57/8 43/12 47/8 43/12 46/4 35 45 41/4
Central India Ord 414 12/8 15 7/8 9 6 11 10
Century 850 47/8
Colaba 229 31 27 28
Edward 790 72/8 86/4
Elphinstone Ord 89/8 90 88/8 89 88
Elphinstone Pref 127/8 26/14 27/8
Finlay 310 11/8 7 8/8 6/8 8
Gokak 318 10 12 10 14 12/8
India United Defd 3/3/6 3/2 3/2/6
India United Ord 15/11 15/12 15/6 15/10 15/9
Indore 782/8 95 87/8 801/4 795.
Kohinoor 612 11 14 12 13 9 10 8 9 5 7 6 8
Mayer 221/4 23/4 17/8 20
Model Nagpur 262/8 57/8
New City 400 398/12
Morarjee 715 5 7/8 5
New Great 417 18/8 9 10 8/8 13 12
Raja Bahadur Poona 135
Sassoon Silk 92/8
Sassoon Cotton 23/4
Sholapur 8045
Simplex 277 76 77/8 72 73/8 70 73 72
Swadeshi 569 70 63 65 58 64 62 65 64
Swan 325 25/8 24 25 22 24
Tata Mills 71 71/8 69 70
Vishnu 480 82/8
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly 752/3 48/12

BANKS

Baroda 140
Central 83/8 83/4 83/8 83
Habib 79/8
Imperial Old 2020
Imperial New 503/12
India 190
Reserve 135 34 34/8 34
Union 9/10 9/8

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 223/12
Andhra Ord 1805
Andhra Pref 1670
Tramways Ord 151/4 51/8 51 51/4
Tramways Pref 71/4 71/8 71/4 71/8
Tata Hydro Ord 208/8 7/8 8
Tata Power Ord 1912/8 1900 1905

INSURANCE

Indian Mercantile 73/8
New India 82 82/4 31/12
Bombay Steam 605
Scindia 34/11 34/14 34/11 34/13 34/10 34/12
Tata Steel Defd 2260 57/8 62/8 63 75 52/8 62/8 52/8 56/4 40 62/8 48/12 60 53/12
Tata Steel Ord 406/8 5/8 7/8 5 5/8 3/8 5 4/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 164 63/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 453/12
Associated Cement 242/12 43/8 42/- 42/12 42/8 42/12
Belapur 229/8 30/8 29/8 30/8 30
Burma Old 487/8 90
B. B. Petrol 3/14
Indian Bleaching 185
I. I. Trust 123/12
Port Canning 108/12
Premier Construction Ord 214 10 12 11/8
Premier Construction 2nd Pref 139
Shivrajpur 59/8 60/12 60 60/8
Tata Chemicals 21 20/12 21/4
Tata Oil 75/8 75/4
Western India' Match 310
New Union 26/4
Jaipur Bank 74

INDIA GOVT. LOANS.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11: During the four weeks ending December 2, 1944, Rs. 44-3/4 crores were invested in Central Government Loans of which 16 crores represent subscriptions to the Three Per Cent Victory Loan, 1957, and Rs. 28-3/4 crores other loans on sale through the Reserve Bank.—A. P.

### Training Camp To Be Held At Sevagram To Help Workers

WARDHA, Dec. 10

A training camp for one month will be held at Sevagram from January 11 to help workers who are eager to engage themselves in Mahatma Gandhi's constructive programme. The camp will be run under the auspices of the All-India Village Industrise Association Goseva Sangh, Hindustani Talimi Sangh and the All-India Khadi Training School.

Mr. Kanu Gandhi, organiser of the training camp

The training will include the building of simple huts for themselves by those under training, a practical course in spinning and carding, first aid, and a general acquaintance with the fundamentals of basic education, village industries and other items useful for village work. Games and drill will be compulsory.

"The following are the conditions for admission:—

All teaching and other work will be carried on in Hindustani. Therefore, those who do not know Hindustani will not be admitted.

A candidate should not be below 18 or above 45.

The training programme in the camp will start on January 11, 1945. Therefore, candidates should reach Sevagram on January 8 or 9. But no one should come before January 8.

All correspondence should be addressed to the Organiser, Sevagram, Seva Shibir, Sevagram, via Wardha. —A.P.

### *WAVELL'S TIP TO PRINCES*

**HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 10.**

**"This is neither the time nor the place for me to speculate on possible constitutional developments in India after the war. But it is obvious that if Indian States are to play their proper part in the future Indian policy they must develop healthy and vigorous constitutional Governments in their own territories. In such developments it would be fitting if Hyderabad as a premier State gives the lead", observed Lord Wavell in course of his reply to a banquet speech by H. E. H the Nizam last night.**

Feeling FRESH

Acidity corrected
Constipation relieved
Depression dispelled

THANKS TO STANDARD'S
MILK OF MAGNESIA

SPW
STANDARD PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LTD., CALCUTTA

DISTRIBUTORS FOR BOMBAY.
M|S. FAIRDEAL CORPORATION LTD., Lakshmi Building, Sir Phiroze Shah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.



**YOU CAN NOW OBTAIN**

# PAPER AND BOARD

**AT CONTROLLED PRICES**

**THE INDUSTRIES AND CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HAVE TAKEN YET ANOTHER STEP TO SUPPLEMENT THE PROVISIONS OF THE PAPER CONTROL (ECONOMY) AND PAPER CONTROL (DISTRIBUTION) ORDERS BY ISSUING :**

1. **Paper Price Control Order, 1944, which relates to all varieties of Indian manufactured paper and board, which are now permitted to be manufactured, except Straw-board and Mill-board.**
2. **Paper Control (Prices of board) Order, 1944, which relates to Indian manufactured Straw-board and Mill-board.**

**The object of these Orders is to enable consumers to obtain their requirements at reasonable prices.**

**HERE ARE THE MAIN PROVISIONS**

**Mills' f.o.r. destination prices for important stations have been fixed, and wholesale and retail prices have been fixed at 10 per cent. and 25 per cent. respectively above these prices. No manufacturer or dealer shall sell the scheduled varieties at prices higher than those fixed by these Orders.**

**Every dealer in paper or board is required to display a list of wholesale or retail prices in his shop and to produce it on demand.**

**Remember that under these Orders it is an offence not only for the seller but also for the purchaser to buy either paper or board at prices higher than permitted.**

*FULL DETAILS of the scheduled varieties and mills' f.o.r. destination prices are given in the Paper Price Control Order, 1944, and Paper Control (Prices of board) Order, 1944, copies of which are obtainable from the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi, or from any of the Agents selling Government publications. Price per copy of each Order one anna*

**KNOW THE FACTS**
**DEMAND YOUR RIGHTS**

*Issued by the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, New Delhi.*

AAA 1216

**How often do you remember that . . .**

in any convoy the tanker is singled out by the enemy for destruction because the loss of tankers is even more damaging to the Allied cause than that of other merchant ships? Nevertheless Merchant seamen continue to render steadfast and unstinted service aboard the tankers of the United Nations.

It is the duty of every petroleum user to make certain that the hazards to which the tanker is exposed are not being taken unnecessarily. And remember, every cargo of oil imported into India means two trips for the tanker. Twice must the gauntlet be run to carry only one shipment of oil because the tanker must return empty.

We urge every user of petroleum products to eliminate all wasteful and unessential consumption.

INSERTED BY BURMAH-SHELL

BSGK 70


MUTT AND JEFF—Well after all Cicero Mutt finally has a Sister, hy-ya Sis? By BUD FISHER

M'LOVE!
OH, IT'S YOU!
IT'S POP!
AH, IT FEELS GREAT TO BE HOME AGAIN, M'LOVE! THREE MONTHS I'VE BEEN GONE! DID ANYTHING HAPPEN WHILE I WAS AWAY?
PLENTY!
WHAT'S THAT? A BABY?
YES DEAR!
WHAA WHA
IS IT A GIRL?
THE ONE IN THE MIDDLE IS!
YIPE!

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## OUR TABULATED ADLETS

**2 ANNAS Per WORD**
**MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-**
**To be paid in advance.**

### MATRIMONIAL

**Wanted a suitable match for a** Bisa Agarwal youth of 20, educated, beautiful, belonging to a highly respectable Multi-Millionaire and industrialist family. Also a groom for a beautiful, educated girl of 15 Apply Box No. 6776, "Bombay Chronicle."

### SITUATIONS VACANT

**Wanted a qualified, energetic** young Compounder immediately. Please apply C. M. O., The B. E. S. & T Co., Ltd., Colaba.
1334

**Lady Assistant with knowledge of** Typing wanted. Must be independent, under 25 and willing to travel. State qualifications and pay wanted. Box 6787. 'Bombay Chronicle."

**A First Class Scheduled Bank** requires a Manager of sufficient banking experience, long standing with good references. Apply Box No. 6789. "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted an honest and hardworking** Indian Salesman to visit Mills, Factories and Workshops in Bombay City and Suburbs. Salary start Rs 60/- + commission on sales. Apply with testimonials. Doctor Box No 118 A "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted a house to house canvassing** Salesman to sell and popularise the labels of a well-known Tea Company. Salary Rupees 50/- plus sales commission. Apply with testimonials to Doctor Box No. 118 A. "Bombay Chronicle"

**Wanted an Expert in Soap and** Toilets with good experience capable of managing this Section for a large South India Manufacturing Concern. Apply with testimonials etc., minimum salary required to Advertiser, Box No. 1328. "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted a Lady teacher capable of** teaching English in higher classes. Apply to the Principal, I. E. S Girls' School, Hindu Colony, Dadar. Bombay.
6793

**Wanted an experienced cook knowing** all English style cooking. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of certificates to the Secretary, I.A.O.C. Officers' Mess, Pulgaon.
(1236)

### ACCOMMODATION WANTED

**Wanted one Bungalow on hire or** for sale in the Suburbs of Bombay. Please write to Mr M. Reddy, 76, Queen's Gardens Poona.
6744

### TO BE LET

**For Hindu Vegetarians only—to** Sub-let 3 bedroom bungalow, flushing system, garrage, Ganesh-Khind near Chatursinghji write Box No. 6784. "Bombay Chronicle"

**To let—Borivli small furnished** bungalow two bedrooms bathrooms attached running water all rooms. Yearly agreement Rs. 2,100 will share telephone. Write Box No. 6783. "Bombay Chronicle."

### PROPERTIES FOR SALE

**For Sale big plot of free hold** land in Bombay and a Bungalow at Mahim facing Sea. Write Box No. 6751, "Bombay Chronicle."

### WANTED CAR

**Wanted a second-hand car in** good condition. Apply 'Kler' Central P. W. D Worli or 'Phone 46108.
6729

### MACHINERY WANTED

**Wanted cotton thread doubling** and bobbin cross winding machines in good working order. Write with details to Box No 1331, "Bombay Chronicle."

### MACHINERY FOR SALE

**For sale (in good working order)** two cross border Jacguards of 400 hooks each and one Piano cutting machine. Write 1333, "Bombay Chronicle."

### MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

**Semi Precious Stones.** Advertiser wants to get in touch with wholesale suppliers of Carnets, Amethysts, Topaz, Opal and Turquoise stones of size suitable for rings. Write stating colours sizes, shapes and wholesale prices Box No. 6779, "Bombay Chronicle."

### MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

**For Tinplates and Terneplates at** Controlled rates. Refer to Shreenath Khandelwal & Co. Government Controlled Stockists. Karachi.
(6749).

## PUBLIC NOTICES

### NOTICE

CINEMA PROJECTOR FOR SALE PORTABLE CINEMA MACHINE, containing 2 Projectors, 1 Amplifier (2 A 8 Push Pull arrangement capacity 15 Watts) Universal U.S.A. Make with 1 converter 1 A.C. 110 Volt 115 Watts Motor and 1 Transformer 1.8 K.V.A. The Machine is open for inspection. Apply to the Controller of the Household, Dhrangadhra State, Dhrangadhra.
1324

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
### DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES, STRAND HOUSE, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES, Bombay, invites Tender No. BSY|CHEM|1493, to reach him ON OR BEFORE THE 19-12-1944 on forms (not transferable), obtainable from his office at Rs. 2|- (not refundable), per set, to be paid in cash, by Money Order or Indian Postal Order (quoting Tender No.; full name and address of remitter) for:—

OLEUM RICINI B.P .. 25,000 lbs.

Applicants not already on approved Supply Department Contractors list must give their Banker's reference on application for Tender Form.
(1317)

## PUBLIC NOTICES

**KRISHNA SUGAR MILLS, LTD.**
KRISHNA-KITTUR
(Dist. Belgaum)
NOTICE TO THE SHARE-HOLDERS

NOTICE under Sec. 144(6) of the Indian Companies Act, as applied to the Miraj Jr. State, has been received to propose Messrs. R. B. Bhagwat & Co., Registered Accountants and Auditors, Bombay and Kolhapur, to be the Auditors for the ensuing year.

For Krishna Sugar Mills Ltd.,
VINCHURKAR & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Krishna-Kittur,
Via Kudchi (M.S.M. Rly.)
Dated 9th December, 1944.
1332

### WANTED

WANTED SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS in Medical Department Banswara State in the grade of Rs. 60-4-100. Minimum qualification required is L.C.P.S., L.M.P. experienced candidates may be given higher start. Applications with full particulars, testimonials and references should reach the undersigned on or before 31st December 1944.

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,
Banswara State,
(Rajputana).
1327

### NOTICE

APPLICATIONS for appointment to posts of SUB-AUDITORS of Co-operative Societies in the Co-operative Department are invited from persons who are natives of the Province of Bombay. Grade:—Rs. 75-5|2-90 plus dearness allowance admissible under the orders of Government. Minimum Qualifications:—A degree in Law or the degree of B.Com. or B.A. with Economics or Mathematics or B.Sc. with Mathematics or R. A. or the Government Diploma in Co-operation and Accountancy. Age Limit:—25 years in the case of advanced class and 28 years in the case of intermediate or backward class. Last date of receipt of applications:—1ST JANUARY, 1945. Particulars and prescribed form of applications are obtainable from the office of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies and Director of Rural Development, Bombay Province, Poona and will be supplied on cash payment of Re. 1|- or on receipt of a self-addressed (large) envelope bearing postage stamps of the value of 3 1|2 annas and accompanied by an Indian Postal Order (not crossed) for Re. 1|- in favour of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies and Director of Rural Development.

S. M. IKRAM, I.C.S.,
Registrar, Co-operative Societies
& Director of Rural Development, B. P. Poona,
Poona, 9th December, 1944.
1326

### AIR LETTERS AND CHRISTMAS AIRGRAPH FORMS

You can now send an air letter to all Empire and participating countries. It costs six annas and forms can be had at any Post Office.

A limited number of attractive Christmas Greetings airgraph forms are on sale at all important Post Offices. You can buy one for four annas if you are a civilian for three annas if you are a member of the Defence Services.
1258.

### G. I. P. RAILWAY
IMPORTANT NOTICE
ACCIDENT TO 3 DN. POONA MAIL ON 9TH DEC. 1944.

Will any member of the public who travelled on the Poona Mail which left Bombay at 17-20 hrs. on Saturday, the 9th December, 1944 and who can give any evidence which may help to establish the cause of the fire please communicate AT ONCE with the Secretary G. I. P. Railway, Bombay V. T. or 'phone 30921 or 50011.
1322

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Sir Kasturchand, Ltd., have this day REVOKED and CANCELLED the two Powers of Attorney, dated 26th March, 1943, and 3rd January 1944 granted to Chandratan Laxminarayan Daga who has henceforth no authority to act for or in the name of the undersigned.

For Sir Kasturchand Ltd.,,
BADRIDAS DAGA,
Chairman.
Bombay, 4th December, 1944.
6786

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY
NOTICE
Temporary Reduction in Bombay Suburban Train Service.

Owing to the difficulties of maintaining electric stock in running order, which have arisen from the shortage of skilled labour caused by the strike, the Administration much regrets that it will not be possible to effect much improvement in the present reduced services, which are being maintained at about 55% of the normal, until the strike has ended.

Normal services will be restored as early as possible.
1353

## PUBLIC NOTICES

### NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED on or before 24th December, 1944, for the following posts. The posts are permanent and carry the benefits of the Provident Fund and Dearness allowance sanctioned from time to time.

| POST. | SCALE OF PAY | REQUISITE QUALIFICATIONS |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Overseers. | 60-5-170 | D.C.E. |
| 2. Sanitary Inspectors | 45-5|2-85 +3 Cy. A. | Sanitary Inspector's Exam. |
| 3. Clerks. | 30-2-60 | Matric. |
| 4. Sub Inspectors. | 30-2-60 | Matric. |
| 5. Compounders. | 30-2-60 | Hospital Certificate Govt. Exam. or Ayurved Bhishak. |
| 6. Maistries. | 30-2-60 | Maistri Course. |
| 7. Draftsman. | 30-2-60 | Draftsman Course. |

Applicants should state in their application their age, caste qualification and experience if any.

A candidate may be started on a higher salary in his scale with the sanction of the competent authority.

M. D. DALVI,
Chief Officer, P.C.M.
1330

### G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE FOOD CONTROLLER, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, invites sealed tenders up to 15 hrs. on 22-12-44, for the supply of pure ghee to be delivered at the Railway's Godowns at Poona and Chalisgaon. Tender schedule and conditions may be obtained free of charge from the office of the Food Controller.
1337

### NOTICE

Mr. CHIMANLAL MANILAL PATANI, our Travelling Salesman is no longer in our employ from 11-12-44 and he has now no authority to transact any business on our behalf.

CHOKSI BROS.,
Western India House,
7, Phirozshah Mehta Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.
6792

### THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888,
As modified up to date.
PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified up to date, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the Fifth day of February, 1945, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the street, in respect of each of the following Streets namely—

(1) LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD, Junction Woollen Mill Lane,
(2) GUNBOW STREET between Bora Bazar Street and Bazar Gate Street on Cadastral Survey Nos. 336 to 343.

A plan of each of the said public street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the office of the City Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1944.

M. D. BHAT,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
1336

### THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO., LTD.
NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Alembic Chemical Works Company, Limited will be held at the Office of the Company at Baroda on FRIDAY, the 5th day of January, 1945 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering and if thought fit for passing, with or without modification, the following resolutions as special resolutions.

1. "That the company do enter into an agreement with Messrs. Bhailal Amin & Sons, Limited, appointing them the managing agents of the company upon the terms, provisions and conditions set out in the draft agreement, produced before the meeting and initialled by the chairman thereof, for identification, which is hereby approved and sanctioned; and the directors be and they are hereby authorised to affix the common seal of the company to the said agreement in terms of the said draft on behalf of the company and to carry the same into effect."
2. "That the stipulations for remuneration of the managing agents contained in the said draft agreement be and the same are hereby sanctioned."
3. "That clause VI of the memorandum of association of the company be deleted."

A copy of the above mentioned draft agreement may be inspected at the office of the company at Baroda at any time on office days during office hours.

Baroda, 9th December, 1944.

By Order of the Board,
RAMAN B. AMIN,
General Manager.

To,
All the Shareholders of the Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd.
1325

### THE BOMBAY YARN QUOTA HOLDERS ASSOCIATION.

YARN MERCHANTS, who are getting quotas of yarn from the Mills are hereby informed that in order that the entire quota be distributed in a satisfactory manner and that yarn consumers and factory owners might receive yarn at controlled prices, the above Association has been formed. It is also hoped that this will eradicate black market practices.

Those who desire to be members of the Association, should apply to the undersigned on or before the 15th inst.

It is distinctly understood that the members of the Association shall have to hand over their entire quotas to the Committee of the Association, who will distribute the yarn strictly at controlled prices in co-operation with Textile authorities.

SANKALCHAND G. SHAH,
President.
Hanuman Bldg. Tambakanta,
Bombay 3,
11-12-44.
1338

### ISMAIL YUSUF COLLEGE, JOGESHWARI.

THE ANNUAL FUNCTIONS—(1) Sports contests. (2) Variety Entertainment for Poor Students' Fund and (3) Elocution Competition for the Brabourne Trophy—have been postponed owing to the present difficulties of transport. The dates on which they will be held will be announced later.

M. B. REHMAN,
Principal.
December 8, 1944.
1323

## LEGAL NOTICES

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANEKJI PESTONJI MISTRY, FRAINY BEJONJI KAPADIA, PESTONJI MANEKJI MISTRY, SORABJI JAMASJI MISTRY and DINSHAW NOWROJI KARKARIA all of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants Trustees under a Deed of Settlement dated 30th May, 1933, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, possession easements or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, within the Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

**SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY**

ALL THAT piece of land, containing an area of 460 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 21 of the Lalbaug Estate of the Corporation in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay bounded on the North-East by Jijibhai Road, on the South-East by Governor's Road,—on the South-West by Plot No. 22 of the said Estate leased to Vallanji Hansraj and another and on the North-West by a Road twenty feet in width which piece of land bears New Survey No. 2570 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 38/74 Parel Sewri Division together with the building thereon consisting of a ground floor and three upper floors, which said premises are now in the occupation of the Lessees or their under tenants and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward No. 599 (8) Street Nos. 100-108 and 199-205

Dated this 12th day of December, 1944.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
1335

SURPASSING OTHERS

## TABLET MACHINE

For 5/16", 3/8", and 7/16", diameters, 1/2 to 14 grain tablets.

WELCOMED By—Surgeon to the Governor, Director of Public Health, Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. and the District Magistrate.

This highly nickled and finished about 30 tolas weighing brass made durable machine produces just like ASPRO, quinine shape tablets of desired thickness from every kind of powder or wet (Ink, sugar, medicines, etc.) at 300 to 400 tablets per hour, more detail or list not to be sent.

Price Rs. 15/-. Postage Re. 1/-. uptil the 30th Dec. '44, after that Rs. 20/-

THE TABLET MACHINE WORKS
127, Kayasthan Road, CAWNPORE, U. P.

## AUCTION SALES

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO COLLECTORS OF ART.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY OLD AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH VASES, CUTLERY, LARGE LOT OF VERY OLD LARGE FLAT DISHES CANTON, CHINA WARE, HEAVY CUTGLASSWARE, ALBUMS OF OLD FOREIGN NOTES, RICH CROCKERY, TIBETANWARE, JARS, TRAYS, PLATES, VERY OLD WALL PLATES AND NUMEROUS OTHER ARTICLES OF ART.

Under instructions from M/s. Eastley Lam & Co., Attorneys for the Executrix, M/s. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 18th December, 1944 at 11-30 A. M. (N.S.T.) at their Rooms at 120, Apollo Street, Fort, the abovementioned articles belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. G. M. Banaji, well-known Collector of Curios and Antiques. On view from the 14th inst. from 11-30 to 5-30.

BENNETT & CO.

In a private letter about various other subjects, a Pai officer greatly praises *Milton* as follows:—

*"I'm down to about half a bottle of Milton . . . and with the mosquito and sandfly season just starting I shall have to go carefully . . . I always cut myself when I shave and I always rub Milton in to prevent infection and ensure quick healing. In nearly 4 years, with this place full of skin infections, I've never had a cut go bad."*

In every theatre of war, men and women are depending on *Milton* to keep them from discomforts and infection dangers. They have discovered that *Milton* destroys germs without harming living tissue. *Milton* has been recommended in recent British medical literature or in statements by authoritative bodies for many uses. In hot countries its value is even greater than in a temperate climate, as those stationed in India soon discover. Remember, when you're not using it, keep your *Milton* firmly corked.

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THE HYPOCHLORITE ANTISEPTIC

E.M. 29

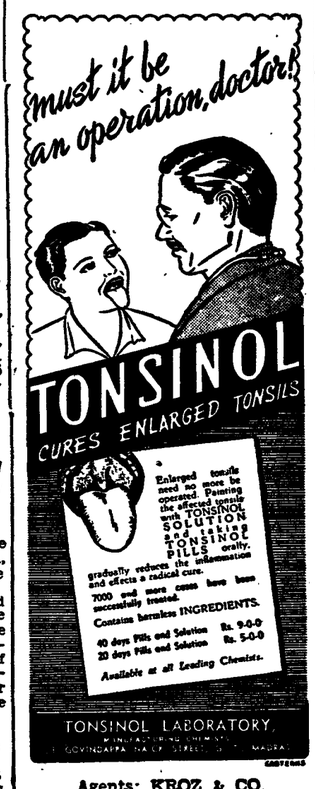
**HEPATOGEN**

Purified, concentrated and palatable whole-liver extract with Vitamins B & C., and essential minerals like Iron and Manganese etc., and Glycerophosphates.

**ORAL USE**

For Bloodlessness, Low vitality, Nervous weaknesses, and in convalescence after fevers.

ALSO AVAILABLE IN INJECTABLE
2. cc, 5. cc, and 10. cc.
EASTERN DRUGS & SYNTHETICS,
Manufacturing Chemists
MASULIPATAM


must it be an operation, doctor!
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Contains harmless INGREDIENTS.
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Available at all Leading Chemists.
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**CHEVROLET**
**TRUCKS & BUSES**

Available at Government-controlled prices, on application to the Provincial Motor Transport Controller, for essential goods or passenger transportation, are Chevrolet 160° trucks—the same rugged Chevrolet vehicles supplied by General Motors India Limited for India's Armed Forces.

These trucks are delivered through Chevrolet dealers either with 3 ton load body as illustrated below, or as chassis suitable for mounting locally-built bodies for lorries or buses.

The supply of these Chevrolet trucks has been arranged by the Government of India, and the Provincial Motor Transport Controllers have been asked to allocate them strictly on the basis of essentiality, and to give preference to purchasers willing to operate them on charcoal gas.

**GENERAL MOTORS INDIA LIMITED**
P.O. BOX 39 — BOMBAY
CHEVROLET • PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE • BUICK • CADILLAC • VAUXHALL • BEDFORD • G.M.C.

PLANNING is the essence of creation. And the manufacturer who is a true creator looks ahead of his fellows; studies and anticipates the needs of the public; and makes unceasing efforts to meet the demand by improved and progressive means.

The Bangalore Mills are, in their own modest way, working on post-war plans to clothe as many of our countrymen and countrywomen in smart and comfortable fabrics as they possibly can. Their technical experts, who have been successfully coping with the most intricate problems of wartime clothing, will utilise their newly acquired knowledge in creating fresh styles and adding new comforts.

For the duration, however, the Mills are unable to supply your favourite Cottons and Woollens, since they are solely engaged in the vital task of producing khaki and warm clothing for our fighting services.

**BANGALORE MILLS**
THE BANGALORE WOOLLEN, COTTON & SILK MILLS CO., LTD.
BANGALORE CITY


Printed and published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.